The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3211 第二千二百零十一號 同治戊辰年正月十八日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1868. 禮拜二 英二月十一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 8, TALBOT, Brit. sh., 847, James, Shanghai, 3rd February, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.

Feb. 9, KANKA-KEE, Amr. str., 313, Yeaton, New York, 30th August, None.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Feb. 9, H.B.M.S. SALAMIS, F. G. Suttie, Shanghai, 7th February.

Feb. 10, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 700, Hockin, Shanghai, 6th February, General.—P. & O. Co.

Feb. 9, UNITED SERVICE, Brit. str., 650, Stocks, Shanghai, 5th February, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Feb. 10, H.B.M.S. RODNEY, Sir H. Keppel's Flag-ship, Algernon, C. F. Henenge, Hiogo, 1st February.

Feb. 10, FUSIYAMA, str., from Whampoa.

Feb. 10, PRATALONGO, Italian sh., 800, Profumo, Callao, 6th December, Ballast.—[illegible]

Feb. 10, CARMARTHENSHIRE, Brit. sh., 811, Hemsworth, London, 3rd October, General.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Feb. 10, IVY, Brit. bk., 318, Plummer, Shanghai, 6th February, Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Feb. 10, VALIENTE, Spanish man-war str., 483, S. D. Pedro Ossa, Manila, 6th February.—SPANISH CONSUL.

Yesterday evening one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. steamers was telegraphed from the station, but she has not yet come into harbour.

Departures.

Feb. 10, CALABAR, for Singapore.

Feb. 10, ERL KING, str., for Shanghai.

Feb. 10, UNITED SERVICE, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
FEBRUARY 10TH.

Martha, for Whampoa.
Albert Victor, for Saigon.
Narcise, for Singapore.

Passengers.

Per *United Service*, from Shanghai,—14 Chinese.

Per *Carmarthenshire*, from London,—Mr. Starkey and Mrs. Warnkes.

Per *Pratalongo*, from Callao,—Messrs. E. Perres, Lugranye, Motesin, and 11 Chinese.

Reports.

The Amer. steamer *Kan-ka-kee*, reports having left New York on the 30th August, and having experienced calm and light winds throughout the passage having taken observation of the Sun every day but six which showed how fine the weather was through out Crossed the line in the Atlantic on the 25th September last, in 28.50 west longitude. Passed through Sunda and Gillolo and Pitt passage and thence to here fine weather.

The British ship *Carmarthenshire*, reports having had fine weather to the line, but one strong gale on the way. Crossed the line on the 31st October in 31 West londitude. Fine weather to the Cape calling at Tristan D'Acunha on the run. Round the Cape very bad gales sweeping the decks of everything, skylight, binnacle, and all the boats washed overboard. Cabin filled with water and part of the bulwarks washed away. This gale was on the 2nd December. Passed Ombay passage on the 18th January, and Gillolo and Pitts 24th January, from thence fair weather to arrival. Spoke on 26th January, British barque *Ocean Bride*, 34 days out Bangkok to Hongkong.

Auction Sales To-day.

BOWRA & Co.
Household Furniture, &c

LAMMERT, AIKINSON & Co.
Nail Rod Iron.

Sundry Articles.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1868-1869.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, marked outside "Tenders for Army Contracts," will be received by the undersigned until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1868, from persons willing to contract for such quantities of Commissariat supplies, Hospital supplies, or for the performance of Barrack and Hospital services, such as washing and repairing Bedding, Utensils, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island of Hongkong or its outposts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1868.

Forms of Tender (no other than those issued by the Commissariat will be received), and Conditions of Contract, with any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application to the Commissariat, Barrack, or Purveying Departments, for the respective supplies and services.

Each Tender to be signed by two responsible persons, willing to become surety for the party tendering.

The right of rejecting the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Dep. Commissary General.

Controller's Office, Commissariat,
22d 240 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL will be Opened on or about the 1st of March next. Rooms can now be engaged. Apply upon the Premises to

C. F. DUGGAN,
Manager.

7d 258 Hongkong, 7th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have CLOSED their Store from the 25th ultimo.

L. GRILL & Co.

7d 264 Macao, 7th February, 1868.

WANTED to engage the services of a respectable Woman, to take charge of a shop—good Salary will be offered to one well experienced in business. Address A. U., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 233 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

ALEX. BOYER, having engaged the Services of Mdlle MARIE, lately with Messrs. H. MAESH & Co., is prepared to execute any orders for DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, &c.

tf 2377 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong, or to the Captain on board.

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

2566 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME."
110 H. P. NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG, is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

2291 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF
INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnack, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants,
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
123, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—

Repayable at 12 months'......6 % per annum.
„ at 6 „ ......5 % per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, *30th August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors,
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay,
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE Undersigned is ready to receive Tenders for the conveyance of the undermentioned STORES to Yokohama.

PORTER	150 Hogsheads.
LIME JUICE	50 Boxes.

ALF. H. PRICE,
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1867. [tf 3035

CARD.

THOMAS BELL, M. D.,
No. 13, *Queen's Road Central.*

2m 201 Hongkong, 18th January, 1868.

RACES.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS in the newest Shapes, BUCKSKIN for Riding TROUSERS, RACING, and a general assortment of SADDLERY always on hand, at

BONNETT & Co.'s,
1 *Wyndham Street.*

1m 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
[illegible]
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 24th January, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, WARDLEY HOUSE, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1867.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1868. [28d 158

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1868. [28d 157

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April Next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Albert Victor.*
ROMAN CEMENT.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Also,
IMPERIAL TOBACCO.
And,
SMOKING MIXTURE.

BOWRA & Co.

1m 162 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

DOWNTONS' PUMPS

As under:—

One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.

One 5½ inch do. do. do.

Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hose complete.

BOWRA & Co.

tf 163 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.

CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 193 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Channel Queen.*

H VSA Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.

H SOS Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.

H SSS Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.

H SOS Quarter-casks (Cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

25 IRON WATER TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 221 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

EX *SIR LAUNCELOT.*

BOOTS, from Burrows of Cookham, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

HATS and HELMETS, from Ellwood and Christy.

Also,

KID GLOVES, LISLE THREAD and COTTON SOCKS, all the new shape COLLARS, EUREKA SHIRTS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Light summer TWEEDS and FLANNELS, Turkish Bath TOWELS, Bath SPONGES, Hendrie's Choice PERFUMES, &c., &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

10d 275 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.

Iced Fancy Drinks of every Description.

N.B.—The above-named will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the late proprietors.

tf 206 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to present to the Gentry of Hongkong his profound respects, and also to notify them that he is still at the corner of *Queen's Road* and *Peel Street*. He will only say that his ambition has ever been to be held a worthy member of that fraternity, those who have known him long will feel satisfied without any attempt at puffery on his part. Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. for the reception of such as feel the necessity of Tonsorial operations.

W. P. MOORE,
Hair Dresser.

Shaving	25 cents.
Hair Cutting	50 „
Shampooing	50 „

Particular attention to setting Razors.

1m 241 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

THIS DAY,
the 11th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
(To close a Consignment).

23 Cases Muntz's YELLOW METAL, 16 oz. to 28 oz.

1 Cask Muntz's YELLOW NAILS, 1¼ in.

110 Muntz's YELLOW RODS, ½ in. to 1 in.

Also,

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FENDERS and IRONS, Garden TOOLS, White and Chintz CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES in Gilt Frames, Old RIGGING.

OILMAN'S STORES, PICKLES, MANGOES, ALMONDS in Shell, TAMARIND FISH, CURRANTS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, whatever at purchasers' risk upon fall of the hammer.

265 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 11th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.'s Godowns,
Wanchai,
For account of the concerned,—

2,800 Bundles NAIL ROD IRON, Assorted, from No. 1 to No. 6,
(More or less Sea Damaged).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

269 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 11th February, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.—

15 Pieces 6/4 all Wool Fancy COATINGS.
10 „ Scotch TWEEDS.
20 „ all Wool Colored FLANNELS.
10 „ do. Blue do.
150 Dozen White Cotton SOCKS.
8 Pieces Crimson DAMASK.
2 Cases Assorted Toilet SOAP.
50 Reams Best Overland Post PAPER.
4 Pieces WITNEY.
15 Dozen Crimean SHIRTS.
5 Cases Safety MATCHES.
1 „ Silver-plated THIMBLES.
126 „ OILMAN'S STORES, newly landed, consisting of JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, TART FRUITS, OLIVES, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, ARROWROOT, TAPIOCA, RAISINS, CURRANTS, ALMONDS, BACON, SARDINES, Wilts CHEESE, Preserved MILK, OATMEAL, BLOATERS, &c.
8 Cases Best YORK HAMS.
30 Dozen Assorted H. and P. BISCUITS.
5 Casks Zante CURRANTS.
25 hf.-bls. California FLOUR.
20 „ White BEANS.
40 Pieces Assorted BUNTING.
85 Boxes CANDLES.
1 Case TOBACCO.
30 Bolts Navy CANVAS.
1 Case BOOTS and SHOES (English-made).
30 English-made REVOLVERS.
10 do. do. in Boxes.
26 6-shts. Lefaucheaux do.
1 Case do. CARTRIDGES.
10 Cases MUSKETS and BAYONETS.
3 „ RIFLES.
20 Casks B. and Perkin's STOUT, Qts.
60 Cases BRANDY.
70 „ OLD TOM.
50 „ GIN.
30 „ Boonekamp BITTERS.
10 „ Sparkling HOCK.
3 „ Manila CIGARS.

Also,
For account of the concerned,
2 Bales Sewing TWINE.
Sea damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

270 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell the following GOODS by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, *Queen's Road,*

TO-MORROW,
the 12th February, 1868, at Noon—

Namely:—
Plain PRINTS, in Maple Wood Frames.
Colored do. do. do.

A large Assortment of very Handsome China VASES (European-make), and ALBUMS.

LEATHER GOODS: Comprising, Ladies' COMPANIONS and RIDICULES, &c., &c.

JAPANNED TRAYS, BREAD PLATES, CLOCKS,

1 ea. 20 Shot and 12 Shot REVOLVER.

1 Enfield RIFLE, by Deane and Sons, London.

1 Double-barrel FOWLING PIECE.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

254 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of A. SAROONJEE, Esq., *Hollywood Road,*

TO-MORROW,
the 12th February, 1868, at Noon,—

The whole of that Gentleman's FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCH, Marble Top TABLE, Maple Wood TABLE, Mahogany WARDROBE, BOOK CASE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDSTEAD, Horse Hair MATTRESS, MIRRORS, LAMPS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, and IRON SAFE.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

283 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HARNESS, HORSES, CLOTHING, &c.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 13th February, 1868, at Noon,—
At their Sales Room,—

Double and Single Sets of HORSE and PONY HARNESS, (plated mounts).

HORSE CLOTHING in variety.

2 Handsome PONY CHAISES, with HOODS.

2 do. do. without HOOD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

273 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO BE Sold by Public Auction, in Shanghai, at the end of February, the two well-known Barkentines "*TALEE*" and "*KEWKEE*," (*A.* 1 14 years), now 3 years old, with a full and complete inventory, carrying about 500 Tons of cargo each, on 10 feet draft.

136 5/10 feet in length.
28 3/10 „ „ breadth.
12 2½/10 „ depth of hold.
343 30/100 Tonnage Register.
509 15/90 Tons Builder's Measurement.

Framework, Iron and Wood composite built.

1m 205 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 13th February, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central,
(For account of whom it may concern).—

90 Pieces Assorted SPANISH STRIPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

284 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 14th Instant, at 11 A.M.,—

The British Ship
"*EASTWARD HO!*"
607 Tons Register.

her tackle APPAREL and FURNITURE as she now lies in this harbour.

The Hull one Anchor, with 30 fathom Chain, Bowsprit, and Main and Mizen Masts standing, will be sold in one lot.

The Sale will take place on board, and all lots will be at purchasers' risk on fall of the hammer.

Inventory can be seen on application to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

W. N. MIDDLETON,
Auctioneer.

287 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE "*Daily Press*" RACE BOOKS, for 1868. To be had at the various Stores and at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

tf 49 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent., declared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held at the HEAD OFFICE, London, on the 5th September last, will be payable at the Office of the Company, *West Point*, on and after the 30th November instant.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

3m 2741 Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the portion of *Robinson Road* which lies between *Castle Road* and *Bonham Road* is CLOSED to the Public from this date, during certain alterations and repairs.

By order.
W. WILSON,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1867. [tf 2928

LOST.

A WHITE and Black SETTER DOG, the Finder by returning the same to W. PATERSON, *East Point*, will be Rewarded if necessary.

tf 228 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon,*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon,*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class	(Private Room), per day,	$3.00
2nd „	(2 Beds in a Room).... „ „	$2.00
3rd „	(Public Wards) „ „	$0.75

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class	$60.
2nd „	$40.
3rd „	$20.)

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 13 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the DOCK.

tf 2958 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.

tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2494 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

NOTICE.

OUR SHIPCHANDLERY BUSINESS has now been REMOVED to *Praya*, Nos. 30 and 31, the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.; Successors to Messrs. JOHN STURJE & Co.

FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.

tf 237 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

Intimations.

SIGNORA MARIETTA VERALLI,

THANKING the Public for the Liberal Patronage extended to her, has the honor to announce that her

SECOND GRAND CONCERT,

Will take place on the Evening of
FRIDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1868,
At half-past eight o'clock, precisely,
At the CONCERT ROOM of the
CLUB LUSITANO,

(Kindly placed at her disposal by the Directors of the Club), on which occasion she will sing some Choice and favorite selections from the best and most popular Operas.

Including:—
LA GAZZA LADRA,
CENERENTOLA,
SEMIRAMIDE,
IL TROVATORE,
LA FAVORITA,
ITALIANA IN ALGERIA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
&c., &c., &c.

SIGNORA VERALLI will be assisted by SIGNOR SFORZANI.

Price of Admission - - - - - - - $2

Tickets may be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at the CLUB LUSITANO, and at the door of the Club on the night of the Concert.

286 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

HONGKONG AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLIC NIGHT.

THE Committee beg to intimate that a *Public Representation* is fixed for the Evening of MONDAY, *the 17th inst.*, at the LUSITANO THEATRE, when will be performed the Burlesque

"ROMEO AND JULIET."
AND THE FARCE
"POOR PILLICODDY."

By permission of Lieut. Colonel BURNE and the Officers, the Band of H.M. 73rd Regt. will be in attendance.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

ADMISSION.

Boxes	$12
Stalls	2

The performance will commence at half-past 8 o'clock, precisely.

Subscribers are informed that the 4th Subscription Night of the Season is fixed for Monday evening, the 24th instant.

H. HARRINGTON NELSON,
Hon. Secretary.

277 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

GRAND CARNIVAL BAL MASQUE
AT THE
THEATRE LUSITANO.

TO take place on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 25th February, at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

A Box to hold Six	$8
Single Ticket	1

To be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Messrs. BOWRA & Co., and at the door of the THEATRE.

Parties desirous of being spectators only, will be admitted upstairs, and the same Tickets will be available.

Doors will be Opened at half-past 8 o'clock.

271 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AND FOOCHOW.

THE steamer
"FUSIYAMA,"

Capt. Callaghan, will leave for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 278 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British ship
"CHELSEA,"

907 Tons Register, Lowe, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.

tf 279 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN,"
130 H.P. NOMINAL,

WILL commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the Spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from sea, at usual rates.

For further information apply to Messrs. E. H. HOW & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 280 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co.,
Agents.

tf 231 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

THE Undersigned, His Prussian Majesty's Chargé d'affaires in Japan, hereby informs the masters of merchant vessels belonging to the North German Confederation, that from and after the day on which these ships will hoist the flag of the North German Confederation, they will be admitted to the ports in Japan open to foreign trade, under the same privileges and rights as granted to the merchant vessels of Prussia, by the treaty concluded between Prussia and Japan on the 24th day of January, 1861.

VON BRANDT.

1m 288 Osaka, 28th January, 1868.

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held at the CLUB HOUSE TO-MORROW, the 12th February, at Half past Five P.M.

By order of the General Committee,
GEORGE B. AYLMORE,
Secretary.

9d 226 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the building of a GRANITE DOCK on the Grounds of the Company at Kowloong, of the following dimensions, viz.:—

150 Feet Long.
12 „ Deep.
30 „ Wide on Bottom.

For particulars, apply to
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 2908 Hongkong, 14th December, 1867.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

tf 2850 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

Intimations.

CLUB LUSITANO THEATRE.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA DE PONTI, PRIMA-DONNA SOPRANO;
SIGNOR REINA, BARITONE;
AND
SIGNOR PIZZIOLI, PRIMO-TENORE,
Late of the Royal Italian Opera Company,

TO-MORROW EVENING
the 12th February, 1868, at Half-past Eight o'clock, precisely.

PROGRAMME.
1ST PART.

1. ROMANZA, from the Opera "I due Foscari" (*Verdi*) ... ... BARITONE.
2. ROMANZA, from the Opera "Le Due Illustre Rivali" (*Mercadenti*) ... TENORE.
3. ROMANZA, from the Opera "Lucrezia Borgia" (*Donizetti*)... ... SOPRANO.
4. DUO, from the Opera "Lucrezia Borgia" (*Donizetti*)... ... SOPRANO & TENORE.

(Interval of 10 Minutes).

2ND PART.

5. ROMANZA, from the Opera "Pelagio" (*Mercadenti*) ... ... TENORE.
6. IL BACIO VALZER, (*Arditi*) ... SOPRANO.
7. ARIA, from "Beatrice di Tenda" (*Bellini*) ... ... BARITONE.
8. DUO, from "Puritani" (*Bellini*), SOPRANO & TENORE.

(Interval of 10 Minutes).

3RD PART.
2nd Act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

ARIA ... ... BARITONE.
DUO ... ... SOPRANO & BARITONE.
TRIO ... SOPRANO, TENORE & BARITONE.
GRAND DUO FINALE, SOPRANO & TENORE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box to hold Six Persons	$15
Stall	3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, CLUB LUSITANO, HOTEL D'EUROPE, and at the door of the Theatre on the night of the Concert.

285 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 282 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

CHAASZE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

TURNER & Co.

tf 283 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

AVON, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of this vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GILMAN & Co.
Agents Ship *Avon.*

7d 263 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SIR LANCELOT, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their *Bills of Lading* to the Undersigned for *Countersignature*, and to take *immediate* delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7d 246 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned packages are lying unclaimed in the P. & O. Godown, and will be delivered on presentation of the Bills of Lading duly endorsed.

Mr. Palmer, 1 Case Musical Instruments, from England.
J. H. Smith, 1 Case Books, from England.
M 1 in diamond, 1 Case Uniforms, from England.
A 1 in diamond, 1 Case Uniforms, from England.
G. L. & Co., Manila, 1 Box Gold Lockets, from Calcutta.
W. MacMahon, Esq., 1 Parcel Stuffed Birds, from Singapore.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1868. [tf 200

SOPHIE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above mentioned vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned at once, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees,

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 197 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

ALBERT VICTOR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

TURNER & Co.

tf 159 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Alphee," 7th September, 1867.	
H M & Co. 1	1 Case Sundries.
Ex "Tigre," 5th December.	
	1 Basket Feathers.
Ex "Donnai" 7th January, 1868.	
G in diamond, R	1 Case Watches.
RT B 531	1 Case Paper.
Ex "Cambodge," 3rd February.	
LF 1702	1 Case Rifles.
JM MB 165/7 „ 168/9	5 Cases Sundries.
„ 170	1 Case Sundries.
CF 38	1 Case Merchandise.
EMA	1 Case Cloth.
	25 Packages Cane.
TM	8 Bales Horns.
	1 Case Capalaga.
HK	1 Case Cloth.
H SR 1/16	16 Chests Opium.
RG 1/2	2 Cases Pictures.
Mcargesson	1 Case Handkerchiefs.
Forbes	1 Case Cloth.
de Gramy	1 Case Boots.
CR—4	1 Case Straps.
MX—201	1 Case Rifles.
Capt. G. W. Thompson A.D.C.	1 Case ... ...

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

tf 257 Hongkong, 7th February, 1868.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Yokohama.—Per *Le Mongs*, To-day, the 11th instant, at 6 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Joy*, To-day, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

For San Francisco.—Per *James Guthrie*, To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Yeso*, To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Swatow and Foochow.—Per *Fusiyama*, To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

a General Weekly Newspaper, having already a larger circulation in the Out-ports than any other paper.

Subscriptions for Hongkong and the Southern Ports, including postage, $9 per half Year, $17 per Annum, payable in advance, may be sent to the Office of the *Daily Press*.

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 and 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, 10th December, 1867. 1m 294

THE Undersigned have this day temporarily REMOVED their Business to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co., on the *Praya*, No. 17,—next to Messrs. BOWRA & Co.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

1m 212 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED their STORE from *Praya East* to the Premises No. 13, *Queen's Road Central*, formerly occupied by the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MACEWEN & Co.

tf 2659 Hongkong, 7th December, 1867.

THE Office of the Undersigned is REMOVED to *G[illegible] Street*, corner of *Lyndhurst Terrace*.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 5 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1868.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Agents for Shanghai and the Out-ports,—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Daily Press Office,
13th January, 1868.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd ult., at Foochow, the wife of W. P. GALTON, Esq., of a Son. [276

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.35, and the last messengers left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

THE startling news from Japan is made the more startling by its vagueness. It can have surprised no one to hear that fighting had broken out amongst the Japanese themselves. Perhaps, indeed, it would be difficult for anyone to give a clear idea of what the Japanese are fighting about, of what elements the rival parties consist, or what are the conflicting objects sought, but it was known to us all that the Government of the country was undergoing a radical change, that something like a revolution was in progress, and it was easy to conjecture that the early announcements of its "bloodless" character were probably premature. Revolutions are seldom bloodless, and when the warlike resources of a country has been undergoing extraordinary development for some years, it is especially improbable that a period which must necessarily be one of wild excitement to the great bulk of the population, and of intense personal interest to the commanding classes, would pass by without a struggle of some sort. But we have neither read in the papers published in Japan, nor heard from anyone returning from that country, any defined theory which could explain how war was inevitable. Everyone agreed that "there must be a fight soon," though no one appeared to have arrived at a more accurate comprehension of the political dilemma. So far as the Japanese quarrel was revealed by circumstances, it seemed that a jealous desire on the part of various sections of the powerful class to recover, each for itself, the advantages of intercourse with the foreigners, had as much as anything else to do with the overthrow of the Tycoon's authority. The fundamental mistake which was made by foreign nations in the beginning, when they jumped to the conclusion that the Tycoon was the supreme sovereign of the whole country, and thought that in making a treaty with him they had done everything, prepared the way for a difficulty in the end. While the whole instincts of the people were opposed to the idea of foreign intercourse, and all were in league to resist European encroachment as far as possible, there was no disposition on the part of the Princes, whom we had left alone, to interfere with the Tycoon. The foreign subject must simply have been looked upon by the majority of the Daimios as a trouble peculiarly belonging to the Tycoonate, with which, by great good luck, they had nothing to do. Their view of things in general, however, changed with marvellous rapidity. In the course of a few years the whole nation was seized with a desire to profit by foreign intercourse, as intense as the aversion to the idea had been in the first instance. Then it may naturally have come to pass that the Tycoon, instead of being looked upon with passive sympathy, as a man beset with peculiar afflictions, was indignantly regarded as one who had selfishly monopolised the advantages of a great modern discovery. Probably the Tycoon himself may have thought that, as the ports in his jurisdiction had borne all the annoyances connected with the inauguration of foreign intercourse, they had some fair claim to profit in a greater degree than the rest from the advantages ultimately accruing therefrom. Anyhow, there are plain materials for a quarrel in the state of things imagined.

It does not appear, however, even supposing civil war to have broken out that foreign residents will be in danger from either side. Possibly indeed, the effusive demonstrations of regard that have been exchanged between the foreign representatives and Stotsbashi at Osaka, may have led his enemies to regard foreigners as entirely wedded to his theory of foreign intercourse. If he is being besieged or blockaded at Osaka, and the nature of the latest rumors point to that supposition, it is possible that the foreign representatives, in the absence of any positive information respecting the disposition of the blockading force, may have been reluctant to face the risks attendant on remaining at Osaka, without adequate protection. We cannot help believing, however, even after allowing for the influence of a natural hope, that the Ministers are not in any serious danger. Still if the civil war in Japan, which appears to have been inaugurated, should indeed turn out to be a struggle between those who are friendly to and those who are inimical to foreign intercourse, it will be a far more important matter than was at first supposed. In any case the naval force, however, in these waters, will be amply sufficient to ensure the safety of Yokohama under any circumstances, and taking the gloomiest view of the unsubstantial reports now to hand, there is no cause for further anxiety than that which relates to the temporary straits to which the newly arrived residents at Osaka and Hiogo may possibly be brought.

The Band of the 73rd.

The Band of the 73rd Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens, to-day, the 11th inst., commencing at 4.30 o'clock P.M., the following programme:—

Overture	*Preciosa*	Weber.
Quadrille	*Music*	Strauss.
Selection	*Norma*	Bellini.
Valse	*Corn Flower*	Coote.
Galop	*Ohne Rast und Ohne Ruh*	Doppler.

M. TROY, *Conductor.*

Police Intelligence, February 10th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

AN INVETERATE TOPER.

Sarah Bennett, a "lady of colour," was charged by P. C. 223 with being drunk and unfit to take care of herself. The constable stated that Bennett was going about in a chair in a state of intoxication. The coolies did not know where to take her, and, supposing they would not get paid for their work, very properly dropped her in the arms of justice.

C. Hurst, warden of the gaol, said the prisoner had been in the gaol for four months, and again for a short period lately. She had only been released on Saturday. Bennett had said to him she was a devil, and wanted to leave the colony.

Mr. May: The best place for the devil is the gaol.

Poor Sarah, who seemed very much depressed at the position in which she found herself, said, in reply to his Worship, that she had "no home." Mr. May fined her five shillings, or seven days.

William Morris, a ship's carpenter, was charged with refusing to pay certain coolies, and also with assaulting one of them.

One of the coolies said he was desired by defendant to take three boxes to a compradore's house, and on arrival there defendant refused payment for the work done, and furthermore struck him on the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Wharf, causing his nose to bleed. P. C. 154, witnessed the affair, but said the blow was struck with the elbow of the defendant.

John Sear, mate of the ship *Joshua Bates*, said the boxes that were carried did not belong to defendant, but to the steward of the ship, he told the compradore this fact, and also desired him to pay the coolies what was proper, they wanted a shilling each, but he thought they had only received sixpence. The compradore however, on being questioned by the magistrate, said he had only offered the coolies *five cents*, as he was desired by defendant, but which the coolies refused.

Defendant, who made a rambling defence, said, the "Cheetes" were not his, and he said so to the coolies; as for his "itting the man on the hie, it was a haxident, it was down by his helbow."

Mr. May told the defendant he was sorry that the story he had told was not true he must fine him ten shillings or seven days imprisonment.

Nine Chinamen were charged with being abroad at night after 10 P.M. without passes, and were fined 50 cents each.

Two Chinamen were charged with passing counterfeit coin at the Stag Hotel.

The barman said the prisoners came in to purchase something, and gave him a dollar, having his suspicions he sent the dollar to a money changer, who pronounced it a bad one. He then gave the prisoners in charge. Sheppard, No. 72 took the men into custody, and searched them, but did not find any more base coin, he thought he saw one of the prisoners throw something away, and having delivered them safely at the station, returned to the Stag Hotel, near to which he found another bad dollar.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. May asked for the boy who had gone to the money changers with the dollar, but he was not present, so the constable and first witness went to fetch him. On returning to the court the constable went to the dock to make his charges stand up, when lo! the birds had flown,—crawled from the very grasp of Justice, and under the very nose of his Worship. The constable, who is a new man, looked perfectly aghast at the occurrence, until brother officers informed him "it wasn't the first time." Verily, these celestials are slippery customers.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Kewan-ho and three others were charged by Inspector Martin Ryan with causing the death of a certain chinaman, Wun-ah-chew, and with assaulting another, Tong-ah-ming. The Inspector stated that the men charged were brought to the station on the 8th instant, and shortly afterwards two men in an insensible state, who were taken to the Hospital, where one died on Sunday morning. Under the circumstances he asked for a remand, as the inquest on the deceased was to be held at 4 P.M. Remanded till Wednesday.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Report.

The Fifth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Banking House of the Corporation, Hongkong, on Friday, the 14th inst., is as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors have now to submit to you the General statement of the Corporation's affairs and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending on 31st December last.

The net Profit for that period, including $14,188.81 brought forward from last account, after defraying all outgoing and current expenses, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad debts, amounts to $392,659.21, of which, after taking out rebate on bills not yet due, and writing off the whole of the outstanding amount of preliminary expenses, of remuneration to Directors, &c., there remains for appropriation $362,276.60.

From the latter sum, the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of $7.50, on the Paid-up Shares, and of $1.50 on the New Shares, being equivalent to six per cent. for the half-year, or twelve per cent. per annum; this will absorb $180,000, and of the balance the Directors propose carrying $125,000 to the Reserve Fund, and $57,276.60 to the Credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

If the foregoing appropriation of Profits be confirmed by the Meeting, the amounts paid as Dividend for the whole year 1867 will represent $360,000, being equal to twelve per cent., and shewing an increase of $80,000 over the total Dividend ($280,000) distributed for the year 1866.

The amounts carried to the Reserve Fund for the period embraced under this yearly review will aggregate $200,000 (compared to $141,700 carried to same account in 1866), raising this Fund to $375,000 on 31st December, 1867, equal to 12½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Corporation, independantly of the sum of $57,276.60 undivided profits, carried forward on the above date as already mentioned, thus making up a total net profit for the year 1867 of $617,276.60 (or 20.57 per cent. on paid-up capital), after deducting charges, expenses, and allowances of every description, and without including the rebate on bills maturing after 31st December; comparing favourably with the corresponding result of the previous year, which amounted to only $457,604.44.

The directors congratulate their co-proprietors on the above favourable results, and have much satisfaction in pointing out the steady development of the bank's resources, as shown by comparing the principal items of the balance-sheet with the accounts published at the same period of last year, for example:—On 31st December, 1866, the Deposits and Notes in Circulation aggregated $4,132,651.94. On 31st December, 1867, they amount to $6,279,121.25. As these figures speak for themselves, the Directors have little to add to satisfy the Shareholders regarding the growing credit and prosperity of the Corporation.

The latter half of the year 1867 has been characterized by dullness of trade, and by great stagnation in local Banking business; the demand for money was considerably under what it had formerly been, which accounts for the great increase of the Bank's Cash balance on 31st December last, as contrasted with the amount on hand on the same date last year, viz:—$3,952,968.37 against $1,944,515.20. It is to be hoped that a revival of general business may soon take place, and that the increased requirements of trade may develop new sources of Profit.

The Proprietors are aware that the other Banks have now returned to the system of buying and selling six months' sight Bills, which they had abandoned during the greater part of last year, and in thus returning to the old established usance they have virtually sanctioned the reasons which induced the Corporation to keep aloof from a combination as detrimental to the general interests of trade as it has proved to be to the interest of those Banks who had initiated and participated in the change.

Far from regretting it, the Directors view with pleasure the resumption by all of a practice calculated to benefit the Mercantile Community at large, and they find in the position which the Corporation has acquired in the meantime with its constituents, and in the considerable extension which it has occasioned to its Exchange business, an ample compensation for the cessation of the temporary advantages which the Bank derived throughout last year, from being the only large operator on the market for six months' sight Paper.

UNCALLED CAPITAL.

The Proprietors will no doubt be glad to hear that it is not the intention of the Directors to make any call on the 20,000 Shares of the second issue during the whole of the present year.

By the terms of Clause VII. of the Ordinance of Incorporation, the Government would have the power to insist upon the balance, now unpaid of the subscribed capital of the Bank, being called up on or before the 15th of Dec. 1869, but the Directors do not see the probability of the Bank requiring more Capital than has already been paid up; they have in consequence applied to the proper quarters for a modification of the Clause in question, with a view to obtain a considerable extension of the period above mentioned, and the Directors are in a position to state that His Excellency the Governor has to recommended the matter for the favourable consideration of the Home Authorities.

SHARES—LONDON REGISTER.

A Register for the Transfer of Shares has been opened at the London Office of the Bank, and in virtue of recent arrangements the Shares of the Corporation are now negotiable on the London Stock Exchange.

RESERVE.

The Directors have decided upon investing the whole of the Reserve Fund in Government Securities, and in addition thereto, an amount of £100,000 is to be converted into Indian Government Paper, and appropriated to the general working of the Bank's Agencies at Bombay and Calcutta, as an available margin or deposit and means of credit, to facilitate operations in that direction, which are daily increasing in importance.

AGENCIES.

Special agencies of the Corporation are in course of formation at Calcutta and Hankow, to be entrusted to the charge of two well-tried officers of the bank, under specific instructions emanating from the head office.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. George J. Helland has been appointed chairman, and Mr. George F. Heard deputy chairman, of the Court of Directors, in consequence of the resignation of Messrs. Woldemar Nissen and Arthur Sassoon, on their departure from the colony. Messrs. Thomas Sutherland and C. T. Smith having also for the same reason resigned their seats at the board, three of the vacancies have been filled by the election of Messrs. J. B. Taylor, Sol. D. Sassoon, and A. Joost.

According to the provisions of the deed of settlement, the term of office of two members of the court, Messrs. W. H. Forster, jr., and J. Menke, expires this day, but these gentlemen are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The directors have great pleasure in proposing the re-election of the present Auditors, the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. W. C. Hunter.

MANAGEMENT.

The directors wish in closing this report to record their entire satisfaction with the zeal and efficiency with which the managers and all the subordinate officers to the bank have discharged their duties during the year 1867.

The services of Mr. Victor Kresser, as chief-manager, and of Mr. David McLean, as manager of the Shanghai branch, have been secured for a further period of three years, and the directors take this opportunity of acknowledging that the eminent qualifications displayed by these two gentlemen, and their untiring exertions, have greatly contributed to the success of the bank.

GEORGE J. HELLAND,
Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

31st December, 1867.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion on Hand	$ 3,952,968.37	
Government Securities	240,000.00	
Discounts, Loans, Credits, &c.	3,368,535.56	
Exchange Remittances	13,286,587.74	
Bank Premises	64,000.00	
Dead Stock	37,152.21	
Preliminary Expenses	10,000.00	
		$20,959,243.88

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital, $125 per Share, on 20,000 Shares	$2,500,000	
First call, New Stock	500,000	
		$3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		250,000.00
Deposits and Notes in Circulation		
Deposits	5,062,231.42	
Notes	1,216,889.83	
		6,279,121.25
Exchange Acceptances		11,037,463.42
Profit & Loss Account		392,659.21
		$20,959,243.88

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

31st December, 1867.

Amounts Written Off—		
Preliminary Expenses	$10,000	
Remuneration to Directors	10,000	
Rebate on Bills not due	10,382.61	
		$30,382.61
Dividend—		
At the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum on Paid-up Shares $2,500,000	$150,000	
On New Shares 500,000	30,000	
		$180,000
Reserve Fund—		
Amount carried to credit of the above	$125,000	
Balance of Undivided Profits—		
Carried forward to New Account	57,276.60	362,276.60
		$392,659.21
By Balance of undivided Profits at 30th June, 1867		$ 14,188.81
Amount of net profits for the six months ending 31st December, 1867, after deducting all expenses and Interest paid and due		378,470.40
		$392,659.21

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 31st December, 1867	$375,000
	$375,000
By Balance on 30th June, 1867	$250,000
Amount transferred from Profit and Loss account on this date	125,000
	$375,000

V. KRESSER, *Chief-Manager.*
H. SMITH, *Accountant.*

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the returns received from the Shanghai, Foochow, and Yokohama Agencies, and have found the same correct.

(Signed) P. RYRIE, W. C. HUNTER, } *Auditors.*

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Shanghai.

(From the "N. C. Herald.")

Mr. Burlingame returned on the 30th Jan. in the *Ashuelot*, from his visit to Tsen-kwo-fan, by whom we learn he was cordially received. This magnate—who, besides his rank as Viceroy, rejoices in the titles of Grand Minister, Acting Superintendent of Trade, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and Marquis of the First Grade,—has been reputed rather inimical to foreigners, so his prompt courtesy on the occasion of Mr. Burlingame's visit must be considered especially satisfactory.

A rumour has been afloat that Mr. Giquel is to be associated with Mr. Hart, in the Inspectorate of Customs. We can neither vouch for nor deny its accuracy, but give it as it has reached us, and as not being altogether improbable. There is not the slightest use in the appointment, so far as the governance of the Customs is concerned. Mr. Hart has proved himself quite equal to this task, though he has incurred some personal unpopularity among its officers. But it is well known that our allies are anxious to be prominently represented in a service of gradually increasing importance, and it is not impossible that they may have influenced the Chinese to concede this point. It is only this knowledge which induces us to take any notice of the rumour, for no official report of it was, as far as we can learn, received by the last overland mail from Pekin, and it would seem that an appointment deriving so immediately from the Central Government would become known there sooner than in Shanghai.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the Chambers of Commerce in England:—

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHANGHAI, *January 24th*, 1868.

To the Chairman of the—

Sir,—In handing you the accompanying copy of a Memorial on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, which this Chamber has addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, H.M. Minister at Peking, the Committee are desirous of drawing attention to those points which are of the most urgent importance in connection with the trade between Great Britain and China.

The most essential questions which the Chamber has urged upon the consideration of H. M. Minister, are the *bonâ fide* admission into the country of English manufactures, and as connected with this, the right to reside in the interior for the purposes of trade, and the employment of adequate means of communication.

The portions of the Chamber's Memorial bearing upon these subjects, the Committee particularly recommend to your notice.

The liberty to reside in the interior of the country, and to open business premises there, after being, as the Chamber holds, accorded by the 12th article of the Treaty of Tientsin, has become of no avail from the very limited interpretation subsequently given to the clause conferring the benefit; while the chief object of the Treaty has been further frustrated by the virtual exclusion of Foreign manufactures from the greater portion of the population. Denied the privilege of himself introducing the goods in which he deals among the people, or even of facilitating their introduction by improving the system of carriage, the British merchant finds his market limited to a narrow area around the open ports, by the imposition, on various pleas, of prohibitive duties, and even that within the foreign settlements themselves heavy taxes prevent the legitimate development of his trade.

As stated in the Memorial, after the payment of 2½ per cent. in commutation of transit dues, a piece of cotton goods, costing the equivalent of 16s. 2d. in Shanghai, is taxed no less than 2s. 2d. before reaching Soochow, 80 miles distant, and the effect of this tax may be estimated by comparing it with the whole expense of carriage and charges by foreign steamer to Hankow, 600 miles from this port, which amounts only to 3½d. A table given in the Appendix to the Memorial shows the duties levied upon foreign cottons and woollens *within* the Settlement of Shanghai, and every one of which exactions the Chamber argues are contrary to Treaty, and would cease to exist if H.B.M. Minister energetically protested against them.

The suggestions which the Chamber has made with reference to these subjects are: *First*, —that liberty to reside in the interior under license from the Consul at the Treaty Ports be clearly defined. *Second*,—that the establishment of better means of communication be permitted. *Third*,—that no local taxes in excess of the Tariff be levied without the express sanction of the Foreign Ministers. *Fourth*,—that transit dues should be collected by the local officials in the country, in lieu of at the Custom Houses of the open ports.

The objects of the first three suggestions are apparent, the last would in the Chamber's opinion tend greatly to the benefit of free traffic with the interior, where the local officials, according to custom, look to taxes upon produce bought or sold in their districts as a means of revenue. At present they have no immediate interest in encouraging Foreign trade, unless they can collect dues in excess of the Treaty stipulations, the 2½ per cent. transit duty is not payable to them, but to the Customs at an open port; but if the recognized duty were payable at the market in which Exports are bought or Imports sold, a powerful inducement would be held out to the local authorities to promote an interchange of products.

The Chamber has advocated the removal of the restriction on the importation of salt, without interfering with the present monopoly of the Chinese Government in its sale. Under Appendix D of the Memorial will be found some practical suggestions as to the means of introducing the traffic, of the ultimate importance of which there seems little doubt, in view of the great superiority and low price of foreign salt, compared with that now prepared in China.

In addition to the advantages that would thus be gained by the English salt proprietors, an impulse would be given to shipping by the employment of numerous vessels in a new carrying trade.

Past years' experience of the working of the Treaty has shown rather the necessity for a watchful and firm policy in its application than the want of any essential modification in its plan, and the Chamber has especially solicited the consideration of H.M. Government to this point in its Memorial, and also recommended, as a requisite means to the adequate representation of mercantile interests in this country, the frequent presence of the Chief Superintendent of Trade at the centres of commerce. A recent visit of H.E. the British Minister to the various open ports has been productive of highly beneficial results, and it would, indeed, be greatly to the advantage of British Commerce if the Superintendency of Trade were established permanently at Shanghai, where the chief part of the business between the two countries is conducted, which might possibly be accomplished by some remodelling of the present Consular establishment. Remote as the Court is, questions which must continually occur affecting the relations between the natives and British merchants, frequently remain undecided for a lengthened period, to the great detriment of trade. A striking instance of this difficulty is detailed in the Chamber's report for the past year, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. For two whole years a flourishing carrying trade between Newchwang and Shanghai was destroyed by illegal obstructions, which would not have remained a single day unremoved, but for the necessity of a reference to Peking.

On the use of the coming opportunity for placing our commercial relations with China upon a firm and well defined basis, depends the prosperity of our future trade, and the Chamber believes that to the influence of public opinion in England, and the co-operation of those interested in Eastern trade, will be due in great measure the main advantages which may be gained from the occasion.

Eminently a trading people the Chinese would require little encouragement to avail themselves fully of the advantages of foreign commerce, which there can be no doubt would have more largely increased, during the years in which the present Treaty has been in force, had its provisions been faithfully observed by the governing classes of this country, and the enterprises of commerce found that support from the representatives of Western Powers at the Court of Peking which was expected, as a result of the right of residence at the capital. Removed from any contract with foreign merchants, and the influence of public opinion, the Foreign Ministers become in a measure advocates of Chinese exclusiveness, rather than of the extention of foreign trade, and the result of such views can only be obviated by the urgent representations of all the Chambers of Commerce in England. The Committee, therefore, requested that your Chamber will press the whole subject upon the consideration of H. M. Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. TYSON,
Chairman.

Pekin.

From Peking we learn that Mr. Brown and the suite of the Chinese Legation left on the 6th January, on their journey overland to Shanghai. They are to come, it will be remembered, by the route of the Grand Canal and Yellow River to Chinkeang.

Tientsin.

A Tientsin correspondent notes the singular fact that the Peiho was open again on the 8th December. The winter seems to have been singularly mild all over China.

The Yangtsze.

Mr. T. T. Cooper writes from Sha-see, on the Upper Yangtsze, under date 14th January:—"I arrived at Sha-see to-day at 4 p.m., ten days from Hankow, via the creeks and lakes, thus cutting off the bend which the Yangtsze makes between Hankow and Sha-see. Since leaving the Yangtsze at Kwangkow, we have passed through the centre of the Hoopeh Plain, in which the crops of wheat and barley sown after the subsidence of the floods, in December, look already quite green. These plains have for the last three summers been subject to extremely high floods, and scarcely any grain has been harvested. The approaching season is therefore looked forward to with great anxiety by the inhabitants. Grain is very dear here at present, costing 2,400 cash per picul, double its price after an average harvest. The people, however, seem to possess their usual share of the comforts of Chinese agricultural life. The weather has been very cold, generally freezing through the night, and rendering boat travelling anything but comfortable. I expect to leave this on the 16th, or as soon as Szechuen boats can be procured."

JAPAN.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL BELL.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Bell, Lieut. Reid, and the ten seamen of the United States steamer *Hartford*, took place on Tuesday morning, at 11.30.

The boats of the English and American men-of-war assembled alongside the *Hartford* at 10.30 A.M., and punctually at 11 they put off for the shore, where a strong party of American Marines were drawn up in line, and paid a last tribute of respect to the departed by saluting their remains with presented arms and the rolling of drums. The procession then slowly wended its way to the cemetery in the following order. The Marines with reversed arms led the way, followed by the band of Her Majesty's iron clad *Ocean* playing the "Dead March in Saul," after which came the corpse of the late Rear Admiral, followed by Commodore Goldsborough, the Senior officers of the United States Squadron, and the three survivors of the melancholy accident; next came the corpse of the Flag Lieutenant, followed by some Officers, and then the bodies of the ten seamen carried two abreast, each coffin being covered by an American ensign; these were followed by a large body of American and English sailors, who marched in fours abreast of each other. Next came the the British Consular Officers, followed by a number of American and English Officers, the rear of the procession being brought up by most of the foreign residents at Hiogo. After the service for the burial of the dead had been read, the marines fired three volleys in the air, and during the mournful ceremony on shore, the American ships fired minute guns, the flags of all the ships in harbour being half-mast high.

A very touching ceremony took place at sunset, when the *Hartford* (the late Admiral's flag-ship) hoisted the Admiral's flag at the mizzen, and after saluting it with thirteen guns, struck it never to be raised again.

DEATH OF MR. MYBURGH AT HIOGO.

Death has again been busy amongst us, but, this time, it has taken from us one who was well known to all, and who was but recently hale and strong with us here.

Our late Consul, Mr. Myburgh, who left Yokohama but a short month ago to fill the same post at the New Ports, died on the 21st inst., after a short and unexpected illness at the port of Hiogo. We received the mournful intelligence per *Costa Rica*, which arrived on the 24th without any further details than that the cause of the death was a severe attack of inflamation; the interment took place on the 22nd, when the remains of the late Consul were conveyed to the cemetary, amidst a clump of trees to the right of the settlement, where the newly turned mounds too sadly indicate the last resting places of those "good men and true," who have in so short a space of time followed each other to the grave.

The courtesy, amiability and generous disposition of the late Mr. Myburgh, will cause his death to be deeply lamented by all those who knew him, and who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A NAVAL DUEL.

We were startled from our usual Sunday afternoon's reverie by the sudden booming of heavy guns, which sounded from seawards, and, on instituting the usual enquiry as to "what was the matter," we were informed that a naval action, then being enacted in the bay of Yeddo, between two Japanese steamers, was the cause of the unwonted disturbance and also of great conjecture, as to what would be the next move of our native friends.

An informant says:—Whilst on board a vessel in harbour, about 8 P.M., my attention was drawn to a Japanese steamer heading from Yeddo, and standing out to sea. Her appearance was followed by that of another steamer, of much larger size, whose movements left no doubt of her being in chase of the first one, which she was rapidly overhauling and firing into incessantly. The smaller craft returned the fire, and then, probably receiving some temporary injury, hove to for action, the other vessel steaming round her the whole time and delivering her fire.

The first mentioned vessel, which had evidently been struck several times by the enemy's shot, having lost her fore-yard and suffered damage to her bulwarks, again set her engines in motion and made for Uragua point, with the other vessel in chase.

Then appeared another steamer from the direction of Yeddo, having a barque in tow, which, however, was cast adrift, and all stood out to sea.

REPORT OF H.M.S.S. "FIRM" FROM YEDDO

The *Firm*, which arrived in port on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, brings intelligence of Satsuma's followers having made a general attack in Yeddo. Satsuma's Yashiki was set on fire, as well as three other parts of the town, one very large fire being thirty yards from the English Legation.

Stotsbashi's men, being on the alert, came out in great force and succeeded in repulsing the would be intruders.

One of Satsuma's men-of-war happened to be in harbour and a great many of those who were not cut off by Stotsbashi's followers succeeded in getting on board, when the steamer which apparently had up steam already, got under weigh, orders were however given to the *Eagle* and *Dumbarton* to set chase; and before the little steamer with her rescued countrymen, could get clear away, the other ships (four in number) commenced to fire on her, the *Eagle* gave chase, followed by the *Dumbarton*, the former firing at long ranges until out of sight of Yeddo, several of the shot passing over the gunboat *Firm*.

The fire took place between 9 and 10 A.M. on Sunday, the whole place being set in a state of confusion, people moving, and fighting going on between the opposite parties, those of Satsuma's followers who did not get on board the steamer in time, have all been killed, with the exception of a small band which escaped cross country.

Before the *Firm* left on Monday morning peace was proclaimed, with a caution for foreigners to keep in doors. On her way down she met the *Eagle* and *Dumbarton*, returning to Yeddo without their expected prey.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Japan.

By the *Salamis* and *Rodney*, which arrived yesterday, news has been brought down from Japan, which elucidates to some extent the vague intelligence previously to hand concerning the outbreak of civil war at Osaka. It appears that shortly before the departure of the *Rodney* from that place, the late Tycoon Stotsbashi, then at the Castle of Osaka, heard that a body of Satsuma's troops was in the neighbourhood, and sent out forces of his own to meet them. These were worsted and fell back on Osaka, and it was apprehended that Satsuma's followers would advance upon the town to lay seige to the Castle. Under these circumstances, the foreign ministers, whose residences were outside the fortress were very relucant to be taken between two fires, and made arrangements for embarking. On signalling their wish to the ships, however, the signal returned was that the bar was impassible except for lifeboats. Shortly afterwards a second signal was made that the weather had grown worse, and that the bar could not be crossed at all. The ships in the bay besides the *Rodney* were the *Ocean*, the *Rattler*, the *Serpent*, the *Cormorant*, and a gunboat. It was conjectured by the naval authorities that the ministers might make their way overland to Hiogo, and a vessel was sent to await them at the port, but the *Rodney* had already overstaid her time, and came away while affairs were still in the doubtful state we describe.

(The following appeared in part of our issue of Yesterday.)

War in Japan.

From a private letter received yesterday per *United Service*, from Shanghai, it appears that just before the sailing of the *Ganges* from Yokohama, the *Feiloong* came in, bringing the news of fighting in every quarter around Osaca. Several naval engagements had taken place, and general disorder reigned, in which those opposed to the Government appears to have had the worst of it. Destruction of life and property is said to be very great. Business was at a complete standstill in Hiogo, and much property stored in Satsuma's godowns, belonging to foreigners, has been burned by the Tycoon's soldiers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Monday Evening.

There has again been a good inquiry to-day for Bengal Drug, and sales of new Patna have been made at $687½ to $690 on cash and credit terms, and of Benares at $677½. First sales new Patna has been placed at $682½ to arrive, on three weeks' time. In old drug, but a small amount of business has been done at $675 for Patna, and $672½ to $673¾ for Benares, with more sellers than buyers. Malwa appears to be quite neglected for the present with no buyers, even at $725 for first-class Drug. It might be obtained at still lower rates. To-day's closing quotations are—New Patna, $687½ to $690; New Benares, $677½ to $680; Old Patna, $673¾ to $676¼; Old Benares, $673¾ to $675; first sales new Patna, $687½ to $690; Malwa, $722½ to $725.

In the general markets business continues very dull and without any animation. Prices are weak, and the market declining, 8¼lb. Grey Shirtings having been placed to-day at $2.85, the lowest price they have yet reached in a number of years. Sales reported include 2000 pieces 7lb. Grey Shirtings at $2.30, 1200 pieces 8¼lb. at $2.85, 500 pieces 7lb. T-Cloths at $2.33, 240 pieces Spanish Stripes at 82½ cents, and 10 bales No. 16/24 Cotton Yarn, Bombay, at $100. Raw Cotton commands little attention, and prices are a trifle lower. The amount placed amounts to 500 bales Bombay Staple at $17.25 to $18, and 70 bales Bengal at $14.65. There is little doing in Produce. Sales reported are—200 piculs Brown Sugar at $6.15, 500 bags Pepper at $6.30 to $6.35, 20 boxes Camphor at $28, and 20 bales Fungus at $33.50. The demand for Bank shares is yet unsatisfied, and there are still buyers at 12 per cent. premium for old. Steamboat shares have been in demand, and advanced accordingly very materially in price. A large parcel of about 400 have been settled at 12 per cent. discount, and a lot of about 60 shares is reported to have been placed at 10 per cent. discount. There are further buyers at 12 per cent. discount. Hotel are in demand at 57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 9TH, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Grey Shirtings, 600 pieces, $3.55, by Gibb, Livingston & Co. to Kwong-fook-loong.

Bombay Cotton, 220 bales, at $17.25, by Gibb, Livingston & Co. to Kin-hing-cheong.

Grey Shirtings, 2000 pieces, at $2.20, by Siemssen & Co. to Cheong-loong.

Brown Sugar, 200 piculs, at $5.65, by Siemssen & Co. to Hop-tai.

Black Sugar, 250 bags, at $3.65, by Siemssen & Co. to Hop-tai.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $17.50, by Edulje & Co. to Canton merchant.

Lead, 100 pieces, at $13.00, by Turner & Co. to Sing-loong.

Black Pepper, 200 piculs, at $6.35, by Yuet-fat to Shanghai merchant.

Dried Persimons, 100 piculs, at $6.00, by Man-sing to Canton merchant.

Fungus, 20 bales, at $33.50, by Yuen-foong to travelling merchant.

Siam Pepper, 200 bales, at $6.32, Wing-on to Shanghai merchant.

Camphor, 20 cases, at $28.00, by Hing-tai-shan to Tung-kwan merchant.

Pepper, 100 bales, at $6.30, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

Charters effected in Hongkong during the Fortnight.

(From Holmes' Circular.)

Hindostan.—Brit. bk., 479 tons, Manila to London, dry Sugar at £4 per ton, wet Sugar, Hemp and Coffee at £4 5s. per ton.

Ocean Spray,—Brit. bk., 333 tons, Saigon to United Kingdom at £4. per ton.

Cora Linn,—Brit. bk., 400 tons, Saigon to United Kingdom at £4 5s per ton, if to the Continent £4, 10s per ton.

Amber Witch,—Brit. bk., 680 tons, Saigon to Sydney at 25 10s. per ton.

Capsingmoon,—Brit. bk., 464 tons, to Saigon and back, at 37½ cents per picul.

Matilda,—Brit. bk., 256 tons, to Saigon and back at 37½ cents per picul, and Northern clauses.

Sir Launcelot,—Brit. sh., 142 tons, Saigon and back, 2 voyages at 30 cents per picul.

Harriett,—Amr. bg., 142 tons, Iloilo to Chinkae or order, if to Ningpo 65 cents per picul, if Shanghai 70 cents per picul.

President Harbitz,—Nor. bk., 258 tons, Whampoa to Ningpo $3,150 in full.

Madras,—Ham. bk., 266 tons, Whampoa to Newchwang and back at 70 cents per picul.

Martha,—Brem. bk., 220 tons, Whampoa to Newchwang, via Ningpo, and back to Hongkong $3,875 in full.

Amarade,—Prus. bk., 304 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back, via Newchwang, to Hongkong at 90 cents per picul.

Energie,—Frch. bk., 350 tons, hence to Newchwang and back at 65 cents per picul.

Ægidius,—Ham. sch., 235 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin at 70 cents per picul.

Georg,—Brm. sch., 11[illegible] tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back $2,550 in full (to arrive).

Ocean,—Frch. bk., 575 tons, per month from 9 to 12 months, private terms.

Estimated Number & Tonnage of Disengaged Vessels in Hongkong.

British	11	Tons, 5,687
Foreign (exclusive of Siamese)	9	4,142
TOTAL	20	9,829

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, February 10th.

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, $685 to $687½; old, $675, sales.

Benares, Cash, new, $375 to $677½; old, $667½ to $670, sales.

Malwa, Cash, $725, sales.

On time, Patna, new, $687½; old, $677½, sales.

2nd Sales Patna, new, $675 to $680, sales, speculative rates.

COTTON.—Japan, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, &c., $18 to $24, Bengal, $15 to $21; Bombay, $16 to $22, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.45 to $2 sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 219¼ Rs., sales. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 219 Rs., sales. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/3¾ sales.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.50 to $23.65, sales.

SYCEE.—9¼ per cent. premium, none; Bar Silver, 11½ per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 12 per cent., premium old, 2 per cent. premium new, quoted.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares, 25 per cent. premium, old; 13 per cent. premium new, offered.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares,—$40 per Share, (£10) quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares.—20 per cent. discount, quoted.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares.—16 to 10 per cent. discount, sales.

China Traders' Insurance Co.'s Shares.—$100 per share premium, sales.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Chinese Faith in Original Sin.

(From the "Daily Press" of February 7th.)

THE way in which the lower classes of the Chinese, to which, of course, the native population of Hongkong mainly belongs, are infected with the conviction that all persons in a position of official authority must be venal, partial, and corrupt, is somewhat remarkably exemplified, though patent as well in a great variety of ways, by a police case reported yesterday, in which a European boatswain was accused of bringing pressure to bear upon the friends of a girl, whom he was alleged to have abducted, by means of a certain letter. This ingenious document informed them that the writer was acquainted with the Superintendent of Police, and had availed himself of the personal regard felt for him by that officer, to carry off the girl. It was of no use for the girl's relations to make a noise, because if they did, the writer's friend, the Superintendent, had promised to come down and upon them, and make them pay $500 for carrying on their business without a license. In spite of the great fertility of design shown by swindlers at home, it may probably be admitted that none of them would think of representing himself as secure in the commission of a felonious offence, because he was a personal friend of SIR RICHARD MAYNE'S. The London criminal need not believe very intently in the public virtue of the mankind at large, but he would, whatever his own individual prepossessions might be, recognise the fact that official conspiracy with criminals would be generally looked upon as so unlikely, that it would not be safe to rely upon such a scheme as is revealed in the case before us. But the writer of the letter referred to comprehended the Chinese mind. We do not want to go into the merits of the case, which is remanded, and may turn out of course, in favor or against the prisoner. (Since writing this we see that the accused boatswain has been discharged.) That, however, does not affect the particular point in question. Whether the prisoner wrote the letter or not, here is a letter written by someone, who, with a profound knowledge of the Chinese character, perceives that it will be prone to believe a lie which inculpates a Government officer in crime. That is a key to the national character. Unknown schemes of an abominable nature may be triumphing at this moment, because some astute swindler has told a victim that he is the confidential friend of the GOVERNOR or MR. CECIL SMITH. The great majority of the uneducated Chinese in Hongkong are no doubt ready to believe, on the slightest possible testimony, that any member of the Government is an extortioner and a thief. If this should ever in course of time turn out to be the case, with any particular person hereafter in the service of the Hongkong Government, the discovery would not come upon the Chinese mind with a shock of surprise and horror, but simply as the realisation of a belief which all men would have held in any case.

To some extent, no doubt, this natural propensity of the Chinese mind has been fostered by the occurrences of a past time in Hongkong, by the mistaken kindness,—perhaps the phrase is too mild a one, and we ought to say the unjustifiable conduct,—by those who have permitted time to condone great and disgraceful offences, and have taken back into favour persons formerly convicted of crime. Still, in spite of any shocking exceptions that there may have been, it is certainly not by reason of any sad experience that the Chinese have been led to expect corruption in the officers of the English Government in Hongkong. They are prepared for this manifestly because their own experience at home teaches them what to expect from men in an official position. Russia has been called a despotism tempered by epigrams, and China, from all the evidence one is able to gather, might well be described as a despotism tempered by bribes. As much by the measures which are here and there taken to defeat the possibility of bribery, as by definite cases which may come to the surface, one is shown what the custom of the country really is. We have seen some stories about the way in which the men who conduct the provincial examinations throughout the Empire are sent away from Pekin, with extraordinary precautions designed to prevent them from having intercourse with anyone in the districts to which they are sent, till after the examinations are over. Imagine Oxford examiners being subjected to regulations designed to make it impossible for them to receive a douceur for conferring a degree upon students able to pay handsomely for the honour! In the more complicated affairs of government, however, regulations which may succeed in keeping examiners out of the way of bribes, would be impracticable. The result which no doubt ensues, is that the bribery goes forward without let or hindrance. The whole population becomes used to it, and regards the system as a necessary part of Government.

Do they thereupon become enraged, as Englishmen would be, if they found themselves subjected to the rule of a man capable of theft? If not, are they absolutely without the sense of justice, which would make it impossible for most Europeans to endure existence on those terms without breaking out into rebellion? These questions bring one full upon some of the greatest metaphysical puzzles arising out of a study of the Chinese character. The sense of justice at any rate cannot exist widely in the Asiatic mind at all. In truth it is by no means fully developed throughout the European mind, as manifold decisions in courts of police and justice continually prove, but in a man who can contentedly see crime connived at and protected by virtue of payment made to an official, the sense of justice must be dead, or utterly unborn. That is a gross and palpable form of injustice, visible to the most obtuse European, but it is either invisible, or looked upon as an evil so inevitable that it is not worth getting enraged about, to a Chinese. Not by any definite measure is it possible to make war upon this pestilent belief in universal depravity by which our Chinese fellow subjects are evidently infected. All that can be done by the English Government of this colony is to try by every means to promote the growth amongst the native residents of this island of that sixth sense,—the sense of justice,—whereof we spoke the other day. That can only be done by holding out continually before them the spectacle of Government offices, of law courts, and police courts, where perfect and finished justice is continually dispensed. No decision, however trifling, before any organised tribunal, however limited its jurisdiction, is a matter of small consequence. These things are no doubt watched closely,—their proceedings, indeed, are no doubt scrutinised intently by all the Chinese inhabitants of the colony. Whenever an unjust decision is given, even though it may be given through no worse motive than a bigotted prepossession in favour of particular theories or crochets, that is indisputably a seed of evil, calculated to bring forth such fruit, ultimately, as the letter which was read the other day in the Police-court.

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It is now nearly two years since the idea of a Hotel Company, limited, was first presented to the minds of the Hongkong public, and although many, and a very great many, at that time viewed the prospect of building and running a hotel large enough to be remunerative to the shareholders of a joint-stock company as a thing quite beyond the bounds of possibility, still such a company was successfully formed, and has since been in existence, and the results of the enterprise are soon to be tested in a most practical manner. At first laughed at and considered a fat job, the Hotel Company has been gradually gaining in public

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The site on which the present building has been erected, is that formerly occupied by the house of Messrs. Dent and Co., on the corner of Peddar's Wharf and Queen's-road. The Company purchased the whole site together with the buildings upon it, and early last year the work of transforming, or rebuilding, was commenced. Although at first it was expected this would be completed in six months, a year has now been spent upon the work, and it is only now receiving the finishing touches. But little that composed the old hong building now remains, excepting the bare foundations and outside walls, the interior having been entirely rebuilt, another story added to the height, and a wide and spacious verandah put on three sides of the building. The exterior appearance is both imposing and ornamental, and adds another to the numerous fine structures that Hongkong can now boast of, while the arrangements of the interior seem to be well adapted for the purposes of a hotel. Entering from the Queen's road, the ground-floor is divided at right angles by two hall-ways which run respectively the length and width of the building and at their intersection, which is nearly the centre, a large and spacious square hall is formed, above which the floors are open, affording thus from the ground a clear view nearly to the roof, or as high as the spiral staircase leading to the cupola from the ground floor, and which is directly over this hall. From the east side of the hall the grand staircase leading up through the centre of the building begins; and from the north end of the hall-way leading from Queen's road, you enter a spacious court-yard, on which a number of the central rooms in the back of the building front, receiving what they would otherwise be deprived of—light. There are seven large and airy rooms on the ground floor, three fronting on Peddar's wharf; two on Queen's-road, one of which is a corner room, and consequently has a frontage on both streets; and two rooms which open out upon the east side. It was originally intended to let out the two rooms fronting on Queen's-road as shops, but it is now in contemplation to devote them to the use of the hotel as private dining rooms. The last room on the Peddar's-wharf side is intended for a bar-room, and when fitted up with the bar and fittings that are expected from California by the *China*, will be probably the best thing of the kind in Hongkong. The floor is to be laid with marble tiles, as also all the rooms on the ground floor. Ascending to the first floor by the grand staircase, directly in front of the landing is the dining-room, a very fine and airy apartment, occupying nearly a quarter in space of the ground plan. On the other side is another of still greater size, the largest room in the building, which will contain four billiard tables, these rooms being divided by the court from which both received light and air, they thus having the appearance of siding on two streets. In front of the last, and divided by the hall-way are three large rooms opening into each other *en suite*, the windows in all, as well as those of the billiard and dining rooms, opening into verandahs. On the other or eastern side of the main hall-way are two large rooms, one of which, that on Queen's-road, being intended for the drawing room of the Hotel; the other, with its ante-room, for the Manager. The two upper floors are devoted to bed-rooms, of which there are thirty-six in number. These are of various sizes, with the best ventilation and light possible, and we believe there is not a "dark bed room" in the entire building. The fourth floor is the top story the only thing above it being an observatory, built directly over the centre hall, and reached by means of a spiral staircase from the fourth floor. It is octagonal in shape, with a window in each side, and from it a fine view is obtained of the harbour and island. Gas is laid all over the building, and on each floor are ample bath accommodation with water laid on. The bath-rooms are at the back of the building, on either side of a narrow entry way, running the length of the court-yard, and one half front on the court, while the others look on to the premises now occupied by Messrs. Dent and Co. On the east side of the main building is a wing which is carried the same height, and on the ground floor of which is the kitchen, amply supplied with a large English range, and the necessary ovens, &c.; and communicating with a pantry above by means of a lift. This pantry is directly opposite the dining-room, and only separated from it by the verandah. The upper floors of the wing gives two extra bed-rooms on each flight, beside affording additional bath accommodation.

A few words about the painting and carpenter work of the new Hotel, and our general description of the building will be completed. Although this in many respects resembles that seen in almost every European house in the colony still some particular reference to it is necessary in this connection. Much is at present incomplete, but with the exception of the grand staircase, and some few additional touches here and there, the two upper stories may be considered finished, and therefore convey a very correct idea of what the remaining portion is to be. A great deal will not be absolutely finished, perhaps even after the hotel is open, the great object doubtless now to be gained being to get the building ready for occupation as soon as possible. The floors of the main hall ways and large rooms are all laid with teak, oiled and polished, while those of the bed rooms are painted in the ordinary manner, as seen in the majority of Hongkong houses. The walls of all the rooms are stained a sky blue tint, while the hall ways are painted in imitation of granite masonry. All the rooms are furnished with marble mantles and fire places, which are plain in design, but present a very neat and finished appearance. The surbasing, windows, and doors are panelled and painted in imitation of oak with teak panels. Every room has a neat plaster centre ornament in the ceiling, and the ceilings of the large public rooms below are finished with large deep-set panels, bordered by Corinthian cornice moulding. On each floor is a system of bells communicating from every separate room with a porter's room on the same floor, which will do away with the necessity of roaring out "boy!" whenever a servant is wanted, and which, in so large a building, would be most unpleasant, as well as rather severe exercise. One modern convenience, however, seems to have been omitted—one that, in a large house, is of the greatest convenience, and that often saves a great many unnecessary steps—and that is "speaking tubes." There is not, as far as we have observed, a single speaking tube in the house, and this is rather surprising.

The entire building in all its details reflects great credit upon the architects, Messrs. Rawlins and Co., as also upon the Chinese contractors, who have had work in hand. The next important part of the hotel is the furniture. A great deal of this is already in place and arranged, while the remainder is only awaiting the finishing of the rooms for which it is intended, to be unpacked and put in its proper place. That for the bed-rooms is all precisely alike, very neat in design and subtantially made, and seems well adapted to the purpose. The bedsteads are fine iron taper tube four-posters in maroon and gold and black and gold of English manufacture, fitted with frames and musquitoe nets, and several of the larger rooms luxuriate in elegant brass bedsteads. The other bed-room furniture is all of Chinese manufacture, having been made at Canton by Mi-loon. It is of teak, handsomely polished, with marble-tops, and beside the necessary articles of a chamber set, each bed-room has a lounge and a square centre table. The drawing-room furniture is all English, having been manufactured for the Hotel by Messrs. Moore and Hunton, Paul street, Finsbury. It is of polished mahogany, in maroon morocco leather with covered mouldings, and of the latest designs. The curtains are green stripped orange and brown pikinade, to match the carpet, which is a very handsome brussels. The gas fittings are also of English manufacture. The chandeliers for the large rooms are five and ten light French bronze, with ground glass shades, and the small rooms will be lighted with side lights of the same design and pattern. It is not intended, we understand, to have gas used in any of the bed-rooms, candles or lamps being contemplated for those who wish to burn the "midnight oil." Next come the "pots and pans;" these are all handsome chinaware, the table sets in blue and white, and the toilet sets in white and gold and white and pink, all with a very tasteful monogram of the Company—H.H.C. The glassware is all of cut glass, star and diamond pattern.

The furniture appears all to have been selected with the view to being plain and substantial, without pretension to show or extravagance, and the taste of those who have had the selection of it cannot but be commended.

A very important question in connection with the new Hotel is what is familiarly termed in China the "chow-chow" arrangements, and upon the success of these much of the success of the hotel really depends. So far as these arrangements have already been settled, they will doubtless meet with the hearty approval of the public, and are by far the most convenient and desirable in a colony like Hongkong, where Eastern habits and customs prevail.

The dining-room is to be furnished with small tables, accommodating four or six; or more by putting two together, and the chow-chow is to be served on the English coffee-room principle. That is, between certain hours in the morning, say eight and twelve, you can at any time have your breakfast. The bill of fare for the day is presented from which you select, and in the course of fifteen minutes your breakfast is before you. Tiffin will probably continue through a greater portion of the middle of the day, and then between say 7 and 9 dinner is to be had. With these arrangements every one can select his own meal hours, and is in no risk of getting a cold dinner or cold soup because he may happen to be a few minutes behind the hotel dinner hour. Beside the public or large dining room, there are to be three private rooms, which will be let to messes or dining clubs, and meals served as may be desired. This will also meet a want long felt in this colony, and we believe will be availed of by several houses for their junior messes.

A very important part of the hotel and one that should necessarily form a part of a complete description of the establishment, is a new club that is being organized in connection with the hotel. This club has already rented four large rooms for the purpose of a dining, drawing, reading, and billiard room, but at present the enterprise is not sufficiently organized and settled for a detailed or correct description to be given, and further than a bare statement that the matter is in hand, and the fact that an important part of the hotel has been rented by this club, and that they are in treaty with the hotel authorities for further arrangements, nothing can now be said. The billiard room of the hotel is to be on the first floor, and is the largest room in the building. It will be furnished with four tables, three English and one American. The English are Thurston's best, and will be the finest tables in the colony. The American has been ordered from San Francisco, but has not yet arrived, being expected by the steamer *China*. Another item of great interest to the public is the scale of prices. This has been settled and very wisely placed at moderate figures, cheap and yet profitable to the hotel. The charge for board is to be $40 per month for a single person; for rooms, the single ones on the third floor $30 per month, the single ones on the second floor $35 per month, and a suite of two rooms suitable for a married couple $50. Thus a gentleman and his wife will be able to have complete board and lodging for $130 per month, or a single gentleman for $70, exclusive of course of wines, but everything else included. There are eight of these family or double rooms, but only four will be let to permanent boarders, the remaining four being reserved for transcients, as well as a number of the single rooms. A general glance at a new hotel, like the present, would hardly be complete without a word about what is to be, indeed, the life and soul of the enterprise — the manager, a good and efficient manager being by no means an unimportant element. The Hotel Company have secured the services of Mr. Charles S. Duggan, who has been many years identified with hotels in London, where it may be imagined there are a number of considerable size, and was last connected with the Langham Hotel, one of the largest in that city. If long experience and the successful management of one of the largest hotels in a city like London are to be taken as recommendations, the Hotel Company may congratulate themselves in having secured Mr. Duggan to look after their interests and doubtless before many months this gentlemen will have recommended himself to the Hongkong public in a most substantial and practical manner.

The Hotel is expected to open on the 1st of March, and we believe it is in contemplation by the directors to celebrate the occasion with an appropriate house warming. There are many further interesting particulars which will only be determined as the opening day approaches, and a future reference to this subject will touch upon some important points necessarily at present unnoticed.

Supreme Court, February 7th.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

The Acting Attorney-General v. Robert Grant Webster.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Hazeland, appeared for the informant on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. White, assisted by Mr. Hayller, and instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the defendants.

At the opening of the court, Mr. Whyte made application to have the case postponed, on account of the arrival of the mail.

The Chief-Justice said the other side must consent.

The Attorney-General said that in the interests of the Crown he did not think he would be justified in assenting to the matter being indefinitely postponed.

The Chief-Justice remarked that he would be so much engaged for some time to come, that he would take nothing for a number of days. He thought the time had come when the court ought to be assisted. With two important cases now on his hands, he must have some time for their consideration. However, if both sides pressed it, he would accede to their wish.

Mr. Whyte suggested that the case should be adjourned until some convenient day, to be fixed by His Lordship after the next criminal sessions.

The Chief-Justice said if he adjourned the case it must be in a joint application from the counsel of both sides.

The Attorney-General said he would assent to such a suggestion as Mr. Whyte had made, but he could not join in the application.

The Chief Justice said if the application was not a joint one, he could not entertain it, and the case must go on.

The Attorney General repeated what he had just said, and the case was accordingly proceeded with.

The following special jury were then called and sworn:—Robt. Lyall, G. F. Weller, A. Coxon, E. Mellish, J. Arnhold, J. M. Vickers, and C. Mackintosh.

The Attorney General then proceeded to open the case for the informant. This was a suit brought by himself on behalf of Her Majesty, under the instructions of H. E. the Governor, to recover the costs and charges for the repair to a certain piece of the sea wall and praya, situated in or adjacent to Marine lot No 15, the property of defendant, and amounting to $142.60. An information had been filed by the informant, and to this the defendant had pleaded one plea, and one plea only, as follows: "that no portion of the sum alleged in the information to have been fixed and ascertained by the Surveyor to Her Majesty as the proportion of costs and charges therein mentioned to be paid and allowed by the defendant to Her said Majesty, was incurred in the supporting, repairing, or amending any public ways, piers, or roadways, made or built adjacent to the sea in the said demised premises, or any part thereof, or in supporting, or amending any roads, pavements, channel bends, or party walls, droughts, private or public sewers, or drains, requisite for or in or belonging to the said demised premises, or any part thereof, in common with other premises near and adjoining thereto, as alleged in the said information"—on this plea he joined issue, and on this issue the present case would be tried. It was, however, his duty to explain the real issue, and here he would remark that H. E. regretted very much having to bring the case before a court of common law. He had offered to the lot holders very liberal terms.

His Lordship said he thought the case was the Queen against an individual, but the Attorney-General had personally alluded to his H. E., who of course in his official capacity as representative of the Queen was bound to act on the advice he had received, not individually.

The Attorney-General said he had referred to this for a reason, but he would now only mention one fact, and then drop the point entirely. There was a statement current that the Governor had wished the matter tried in chambers. This he was authorised to deny in the most emphatic manner. The Attorney-General then proceeded to give a history of the case. This he commenced by reading the original lease under which the property was held, dated September 5th, 1844. By this indenture certain premises were demised for the term of seventy-five years for the payment of a consideration of £20 per annum, upon the condition that within a certain time certain structures were to be erected on the premises to the satisfaction of the Government. The further clause of the covenant and the one that formed the basis of this claim, was, "that he would during the term thereby granted, as often as need should require, bear, pay, and allow a reasonable share and proportion for and towards the cost and charges of making, building, supporting, and repairing, &c., the proportion to be fixed by the Surveyor to Her Majesty, and to be recoverable in the nature of rent in arrear. On the 3rd day of May, 1849, the period of this indenture was extended, and a lease made for nine hundred and ninety-nine years under the same liability as in the former one. This property in time all became vested in R. G. Webster, the present defendant and he of course assumes all the liability of the original leasees. The yearly rental was then £20 per annum, but it subsequently became increased. The Attorney-General then read the correspondence between the Surveyor-General and Colonial Secretary in 1857, in regard to the Praya extension, by which the encroachment on the harbor was made, and relating to the additional £51 15s. 1d. that was then added to the annual rental. There was still another further encroachment, and another additional rental demanded. This was in 1860, and letters were read dated Dec. 1860, between Mr. Cleverly and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., accepting the terms offered, 9400 feet of land to be reclaimed, the government to do the work, and the lot holder to pay additional rent amounting to £22 10s. This then was the sum total of the rent now paid, equivalent to $457.44. The Attorney-General said he did not know whether Mr. Whyte intended to contend that this was a release from the original convenant, if so he certainly had not so pleaded, and he would remark that it must be remembered that a parole contract cannot be overridden. It could not be supposed that the work of the praya would last for 999 years, and consequently the whole question would turn on the original lease. He next called attention as to the mode in which this claim had originated. It was unfortunate that this case had arisen in the present financial condition of the colonial treasury. If the claim could be sustained in a court of law, it must be enforced; otherwise, it must be abandoned, and some other method discovered for saving it, for the Praya was a public work of such importance that it could not be allowed to go to ruin. The Attorney-General next endeavoured to show how anxious the Governor had been to come to terms in regard to this important work with the lot-holders. He accordingly read the circular letter sent by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Oct. 6, 1867, to all the lot-holders, inviting them to a conference, and their consequent reply, dated October 29th. He called particular attention to the language of this letter, and especially the reference in it to a resolution passed in 1864, from which it would appear the question was by no means a new one. He further read the Governor's reply to this letter, dated November 19th, 1867, in which he informs the lot-holders that he has given instructions for these proceedings to be commenced. All of this correspondence has already appeared in these columns. By the action of the lot-holders in drawing up this letter before they went to the meeting, they entirely repudiated any terms the Governor was disposed to offer, and he had accordingly nothing left but to institute these proceedings. He had gone thus at length into this matter, but perhaps it was unnecessary, because defendant had selected his issue, and that was that no portion of the sum $142.44 had been incurred in repairing the demised premises. Before they could find a verdict for the defendant, they must find three facts—1st, that no portion of this sum had been incurred at all; 2nd, that no portion of the money was incurred in support of the road called the Praya; and 3rd, that the Praya road was not requisite for the demised premises, in common to other premises near or adjacent thereto. This was the issue they must try, and they could not consider any other than the one defendant had himself selected. The justice or righteousness of the case was not a question for them, but simply the question he had put to them, and on this he would submit they must find for the Crown. He then proceeded to produce the evidence on behalf of the Crown. The two original leases were first put in, and then the first witness called:—

W. Wilson, Surveyor-General, deposed that he had been Surveyor General for three years. His duties called him to be constantly inspecting public works. He produced the letter-book of his office. The official copies of the letters already read by the Attorney-General were here proved and put in.

Mr. Whyte admitted the letters by Mr. Walker, and the memorandum by the then Governor, Sir John Bowring.

The Attorney-General remarked that he only put these in because he wished the whole matter to go before the jury, and that they might see how a rental of £20 was afterwards increased.

Examination continued.—He knew Marine-lot No. 15. It was known as Webster's estate. He produced the original sale plan of this lot, a recent survey, and a plan of Bowring's Praya extension. He recollected the two typhoons some time since; the first was Sept. 8th and the second about the 30th. After the first he inspected the whole Praya in front of this lot among others. Little or no damage was done to the road, and he noticed nothing particular about the wall. After the second typhoon he inspected the Praya. In front of lot 15 the whole of the parapet wall was knocked down, the coping stones dislodged, and he found a stone altogether missing about four courses below. It was probably washed out. The road had sunk close behind the wall, and there were signs of the sea having washed through the wall. There are several houses on lot 15, but only one on sea frontage. The whole of the verandah of this had fallen down. The sinking of the road, as distinguished from the wall, was owing to the sea having washed through, and possibly over, the wall. If there had been no wall, the whole of the road would have been washed away. The falling of the verandah was due to the water penetrating the wall and undermining the foundations of the verandah, and also probably by the typhoon itself, and the heavy wind that was blowing. He only conjectured that the verandah was undermined. He had no means of ascertaining. After this inspection, he made a report to the Colonial-Secretary of the result of the typhoon throughout the colony, including its effects on the Praya. He received instructions from the Governor in consequence of this report, and, in pursuance of these, he caused the Praya and sea-wall in front of sea-lot No. 15 to be repaired. The repairs in front of defendant's premises took about six weeks to perfect. It was necessary for the preservation of the road that these repairs should be done. In the case of another typhoon, the whole might otherwise have been washed away. In the event of this having happened, the road would have been washed away also. A receipt, for $142.62, was here put in that had been paid, by his department for work, and also a certificate as to the value of the work being correct. In this certificate, the word proportion he meant to be the total costs of the repairs opposite Marine-lot 15. In some cases the sea-wall has been entirely washed away, and in these he should consider the proportion to be paid by the lessee of the lot behind, would be the cost of building a new sea-wall before the lot. In this case there was perhaps less damage done than opposite any other Marine-lot in the Colony, so far as sea-wall and Praya were concerned.

The Attorney-General stated that he took the word Praya to be the road supported by the sea-wall, and, therefore, one was the part of and dependant on the other.

Mr. Whyte did not agree to this definition.

Mr. Rozario, interpreter of the court, said praya meant a sort of strand or road-way.

The Attorney-General then asked the following question:—Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any practice prevailing in this colony as to the persons who have, as a matter of fact, constructed the sea-wall?

Mr. Whyte objected. This was an action brought on a covenant or lease dating as far back as 1849, and Mr. Wilson had only come to the colony within a few years. He objected to anything being asked Mr. Wilson as to a custom that existed before he came to the colony, and, further, there was nothing about sea-walls in the lease.

Question not allowed.

Did he know of any persons of his own personal knowledge who had constructed the Praya?

Mr. Whyte objected, on the same grounds as before.

Question not allowed.

Examination continued.—There are eight or ten different kinds of leases for marine-lots.

[The report of the Surveyor-General respecting the typhoon was here produced and read.]

No application for a new lease for these premises had been made by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. since he had been Surveyor-General. Nor had there been any conversation about the matter. The two leases put in at first were the only ones of the property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whyte.—The sum of $142.60 constitutes the whole expense incurred by him. About $20 of it referred to the Praya-road as distinct from the sea-wall. He had said the most important part of a praya was the sea-wall. If the damage to the sea-wall in front of a lot had come to $500 he would have charged the whole amount to the owner of that lot.

The Attorney-General said that he did not wish to take any objection he could help, but he must say he objected to this cross-examination. By the terms of the lease the Surveyor-General is constituted the judge of the amount, and his certificate is final in the absence of fraud between the parties, and therefore this answer ought not to be received.

Objection overruled, the Attorney-General having put a similar question.

Mr. Whyte proceeds.—There are exceptions to this rule, however. He had been a number of years in the colony, and during that time had made numerous repairs on the Praya, but had never charged the lot-holders for such repairs. As Surveyor-General he claimed the right to dispose of the sea-wall as he chose for davits, &c. He *would* allow a lot-holder to repair the Praya without his permission.

His Lordship said if this were the case he thought the Government and the lot-holders had better come to terms. Had every effort been made to come to settlement? If such was the law if the Government really would and could dispose of the sea-wall—this new fact ought to be considered, he thought.

The Attorney-General said that every attempt had been made by the Government.

Cross-examination continued.—The plan produced by defendants was nearly the same as the one made and produced by him. He had not surveyed the spot himself. No portion of the Praya is within the plot of ground originally leased to R. Webster in 1844, and extended in 1849. The Praya is a public road as much open to the public and as much under his supervision as any road in the colony. All the expenditure made by Government on public roads passes through his hands. The amount approximately so expended within the past six months is $500, exclusive of convict labor. The $142.60 sought now to be recovered is not included in this $500. A greater portion of the Praya and sea wall was injured by the typhoons, and the road was in some places impassable for horses, and in some places even dangerous for foot passengers. These typhoons were the first severe ones in his experience in Hongkong. The Praya on former occasions had sustained some damage.

Examined by the Attorney-General.—Have not marine-lot holders to his knowledge done repairs at their own cost and charges on the sea-wall in front of their respective marine lots?

Mr. Whyte objected.—This may have been done by Chinese lot holders, who hold their lot under very different circumstances. Question allowed.

There are several repairs which have been made and are now going on. Giving the word requisite its ordinary meaning, he was prepared to say that the Praya and sea-wall in front of Marine lot No. 15 are not requisite to the premises?

Mr. Whyte objected.—First called attention to the third issue, which the Attorney-General had put, it was necessary for the jury to find. He maintained that he, the Attorney-General, must prove that they were requisite.

The Attorney General asked His Lordship to ask the question.

The Chief-Justice said he thought it was a question for the jury.

Mr. Whyte withdrew his objection on the ground that he should be allowed to cross-examine on this question.

This was agreed to, and accordingly the question allowed.

Witness answered—He considered the sea-wall and Praya not requisite for the premises demised in the original lease.

Were they requisite for the premises in the plans?

Mr. Whyte objected *in toto* to any such question; they were in court on a particular covenant or lease, and this had no reference to any additional premises. This lease was dated in 1844, and then no such premises were in existence.

Objection sustained and noted.

C. C. Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary, deposed.—He produced circular letter by himself to Marine-lot holders. The defendant was not present by any representative from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. at the meeting held. There was a letter then handed to him, dated October 29th, 1867, addressed to H. E. the Governor.

The meeting was held November 2nd. This letter was produced by Mr. C. C. Smith. The letter from the lot holders was here handed up to the chief Justice, who perceived that it was signed by Jardine, Matheson & Co., as well as by Douglas Lapraik & Co. as agents for R. Webster, he would like to know how this was explained.

Mr. Keswick, who was in court upon an inquiry from the court, replied that Jardine, Matheson and Co. were the authorized attornies of the estates of R. Webster, but that Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co. collected the rent and manage the estate in town.

Witness—There was no one present from Mr. Lapraik's office. A letter was subsequently addressed to Messrs. Jardine Matheson, & Co. and others by witness. He did not know whether any increased rent had been paid by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr. Whyte admitted the payment of rent increased at two separate times. No cross-examination.

Mr. Wm. Keswick was next called.—Jardine, Matheson and Co. were the constituted agents for the Webster estate, and he believed they were attornies for R. G. Webster. He is the owner of Marine-lot 15. He had seen plans of it, but had never gone about the property or inspected it. He seen its frontage on the praya. He saw the repairs going on opposite this lot on the Praya, but he did not order them. He had a conversation with the Governor, and the result was that the repairs were to be made by the Government, the costs to be a claim upon the estate that they could recover. He did not know at the time of this arrangement that an increased rental was payable. He was not aware that any of the property was held without a lease.

[Witness here detailed the particular of the conversation that took place between himself, and the Governor on this subject of the repairs.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Whyte.—At the time he had this conversation with the Governor, he had no knowledge of the leases of the Webster estate.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

Mr. Whyte then addressed the court are behalf of the defendants. He first submitted that no case had been made by Crown to go to the jury. This information was in the nature of a breach of covenant, and belonged really to the exchequer side of the court. The Attorney-General had not gone into that part of the covenant referring to Quay and piers, but had only taken that relating to roads. On this point the only witness he had examined was Mr. Wilson, and he had most positively sworn that this road was not necessary to the demised premises, and therefore he submitted there was no case to go to the jury.

The Attorney-General said it was true Mr. Wilson had stated this in his evidence; but he nevertheless apprehended that he was still entitled to have His Lordship's decision as to the meaning of the word requisite. He would ask that His Lordship would give to the jury his interpretation and view of this written document, the lease, as well as his definition of the word requisite.

His Lordship said the definition of this word was a mixed question.

The Attorney-General admitted that it was one of law and fact, but he submitted that he was entitled to have His Lordship meaning. The counsel for the defence may have one view, but the definition for the jury was that His Lordship should give. It was a written document, and written documents were for the court to interpret.

After some further discussion the Chief Justice said he would interpret the document to the jury. Mr. Whyte then proceeded to address the jury. He was very glad his learned friend had gone into the case so fully. His clients had appeared to resist this claim because they thought they were not legally bound to pay it, it was a question to be legally determined. The Attorney-General had said it was agreed that no technical objections were to be taken, and so far as he knew he had not taken, any except as he was bound to do in best interest of his clients. He had admitted a great deal he need not have done, and perhaps that he had not legally right to do, he had not objected to a great many points could have wished to. His client wished to have the case fairly tried, and the question settled whether this claim was a lawful one according to their lease. He wished first to refer to some points of the history of these lots that the Attorney-General had omitted. Sir Geo. Pottinger was the first Governor he believed who had the idea of building a Praya and as it is often said "history repeats itself," so in this instance. The colony then was in a miserable state of impecuniosity as at present and accordingly the thing could not be carried forward. Sir John Bowring in 1856, next renewed the subject and appointed a committee to report on it. This committee reported as to how the Praya was to be constructed, but in this report not a word is mentioned or a suggestion made that the original lot holders should in any way be held responsible for the making or building. Again, there was an ordinance drawn up, but never passed, but there was no clause in it regarding the responsibility of lot-holders for repairs. For some reasons he was sorry this case had gone forward, and not been otherwise settled. It gave occasion for unpleasant feelings arising, and it was very seldom that the Government ever appeared to institute such a suit. It was, in fact, that the Government was trying to make them pay what they considered unlawful, and, therefore, objected to. It had been said that the Government had made very generous proposals, but he could not see how the offers made could be looked upon as such. Great liberality was always expected from a government. He next called attention to the lease itself. It was a peculiar one, but above all he could not see how the wording of the covenant could be interpreted as meaning that one thing was requisite for another that did not exist until fourteen years afterwards. That is, that this praya did not exist until fourteen years after the demise was dated could be requisite to the premises therein described. What then existed was one thing, and what the Government intended should exist was another, and if these intended works were to be included he believed the lease would have said so. If the lot-holders had received any benefits from these extensions they must most certainly had to pay for them, and this the other side did not deny. The peculiar nature of the Government of this colony was such that although there were numerous officers, and a legislative council, it was nevertheless to all intents and purposes a municipal council, and as such all works, tax rates, &c., were conducted by the Government, and at Government expense. These leases were of different kinds, and although at the time many of them were granted the holders had the right to control the sea front, the Government now claimed that right as exclusively its own. The learned counsel then referred to the great expense some lot-holders had been to in filling up their own lots, and to the unfairness in one paying for the whole damage that might unfortunately have fallen upon him alone. Assuming that these premises were in the demise, he submitted that these were not such repairs as they were liable to pay, and in support quoted several cases of a similar nature. The paltry sum for which this suit had been brought $142, was not worth keeping the jury all day, were not an important principle involved, and one that they resisted. The suit could have been brought for this amount in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, so far as the amount was concerned. The word sea-wall did not occur in this indenture anywhere and yet it was in evidence that by far the larger portion of this $142 was for sea-wall.

The Attorney-General said he went upon the fact that the wall was necessary to support the road.

Mr. Whyte contended that in order to do this, the crown were bound to put a strained meaning upon the word requisite, any human being endowed with common sense would be able to put the proper interpretation to this word. Some further reference was made to the evidence produced for the crown. The question all resolved itself into this;—a want of money. Colonies were much like individuals. The extravagant were always in or just out of some difficulty, and their friends were continually pulling them through, while the worthy person never exceeded his income. Sir John Bowring was the one who had run the colony in difficulties and extravagance at first, and they had continued since Money must now be had, and this was an effort to raise the much needed dollars.

Mr. Whyte then proceeded to call his witnesses.

Charles Story deposed—Is an architect and surveyor. Has been in the colony about three years. He has surveyed the premises, and made the plan he now produced. The sea wall in this place I do not consider requisite for the demised premises.

Cross-examined.—The Praya and sea-wall are not requisite for the premises the verandah of which fell down. It depends very much upon the manner in which the house is built. If it were constructed on piles, and the Praya washed away, the building would not be in danger. If the sea wall were washed, and the Praya washed away, and another typhoon came, the house might be undermined and come down.

H. D. Margesson deposed—Has been a resident for more than twenty years. He had been a marine lot-holder since 1856, at that time the marine lot-holder had the entire control of the sea frontage in front of their lots. He has been a lot holder since the construction of the praya. He had never made any repairs in front of his lot. Some small ones had been made by the Government.

Cross-examined. The frontage was entirely private. No one had authority to come into it, any more than in any drawing room. This lasted until Sir John Bowring, attempted to carry the praya in '59 and '60.

George J. Helland, deposed—Has resided in the colony since 1856. He resided on marine lot 63, and he paid a portion of the money for filling up the front of this lot. The whole filling up of this lot was $12,500, that is from high water mark to the present wall. Where the house now stands was then sea. The praya is a reclaimation from the sea. These are three certificates of the approval of the Surveyor-General of the work. The Praya has frequently been repaired in front of this lot, but he knows of no demand having been made by Government on the owner for the payment of these repairs.

D. R. Caldwell deposed—He was Registrar-General and protector of the Chinese in 1857. In June of that year he acted for the Chinese in connection with Government respecting the building of the Praya. There was made no agreement or understanding then made about repairing the Praya. The Praya was raised, and the Government paid the expense, not the lot-holders.

J. S. Lapraik deposed—That he had been a resident of this colony since 1854. As agent he represents some five or six marine lots. He has only had possession of them, since the Praya has been built. Lots 99 and 100 were filled up by the Government, and sold by public auction, and afterwards another extension was made in order to build the public road. Before, the water washed the boundery of the lot. This road was made by the lease, and in consequence of a requisition from Government, and when made became a public road. Repairs have frequently been done to these lots, but he had never been called upon to pay for them, nor had he ever made any repairs.

Cross-examined.—He collected the rents for Marine-lot 15. There was a house on this lot. The house itself is only a few feet from the public road, and the verandah extends over the road. From Queen's-road to the Praya, including those three houses, is known as Webster's property. The Crown rents are all paid in one sum, about $457. He saw the Praya after the typhoon, it was badly damaged and required repairing.

Mr. Whyte here put in two letters, one addressed to the managers of the Oriental Bank by the Surveyor General, Mr. Cleverly, and one to Mr. Ryne by Mr. Wilson, in both of which it was distinctly stated that they should not be liable for any future repairs, that the Government would do the repairing after the present Praya was finished. This concluded the evidence for the defendants, and Mr. Whyte proceeded to sum up briefly. To find for the plaintiff the jury must find that the praya was requisite for the demised premises.

The Attorney-General briefly replied. He submitted that requisite meant that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration it was something you could not do without.

The Chief-Justice then proceeded to sum up to the jury. The pleadings go upon two leases, and two leases only, and they do not suggest that anything else is to be imported into the obligation. The jury must look not only to the covenant but also to the demise. The Chief-Justice then proceeded to interpret to the jury the meaning of the covenant in the lease with respect to the premises—holding that it could only be the premises in the demise, and not those afterwards made, and for which no lease had ever been granted; this was not the fault of the government, but the draughtsman who drew the lease. Notwithstanding this construction he put upon the lease, he thought the framers of it meant something else than was expressed, and he went with the Attorney-General in saying that the Government could not have done otherwise than it had, in supporting its dignity. He had hoped they would have been able to deal with the real question, but the case had taken a different course, and the real question would remain yet to be settled. It was to be regretted that certain admissions had not been agreed upon before coming into court, and the real issue brought to trial. His Lordship read over all the evidence with great care, commenting upon it with minuteness. The following questions would be for the jury to consider:—1st, are the works in the road requisite for the demised premises; 2nd, is the work in the sea wall requisite for the demised premises; 3rd, has any proportion of the charge been made. If they considered the informant has not made out his case then they must bring a verdict for defendants.

The Attorney-General said he would like to have a special verdict, but Mr. Whyte said he should only ask for a general verdict. After a few moments consultation, without leaving the box, a verdict for the defendants was returned at ten minutes of seven.

Mr. Whyte applied for costs, but the question was reserved.

IN CHANCERY.—FEB. 5.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

LOW-ONG-YUN *v.* SOONG-ANN AND OTHERS.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs to dissolve an injunction granted by this court to defendants on a certain junk now in this harbour, and in the hands of the sheriff, and of which plaintiffs claimed they were part owners.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared to support the motion, and Mr. Whyte, instructed by Mr. Hazeland, appeared to support the injunction on behalf of the defendants, and who are the plaintiffs in the injunction suit.

This case was partly heard on Friday last, and then adjourned at the suggestion of the Chief-Justice, in order that both parties might have an opportunity to come to some settlement or mutual agreement.

It appears that efforts have been made by both sides to come to some mutual arrangement, but without any result. The Attorney-General said that he now wished to apply that the case of the ownership of the junk be tried by a feigned issue. The real question here involved was one of ownership between the plaintiff in Chancery, and the plaintiff in the common law suit that had been brought. He maintained that it was competent for His Lordship to direct that this should be tried by feigned issue, so that one party should affirm and another deny, and this he thought to be the best disposition to make of the case. Mr. Whyte objected to this, and after a good deal of further conversation His Lordship made an order by which the motion for injunction is to stand over until the hearing, with liberty to apply, reserved costs. The present motion to be turned into a motion for decree, all affidavits now in the cause to be taken as filed, by plaintiff and defendant respectively, further affidavits, if any, to be filed within twenty days, plaintiffs to file their affidavits in reply within forty days next after the departure of the P. and O. steamer leaving Singapore, after the delivery of such affidavits to them.

Hongkong Insurance Company.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at half-past two in the afternoon. The Hon. Wm. Keswick presided.

The CHAIRMAN, having made a few remarks with regard to the respective periods at which the offices 3 and 4 had ceased business, and having mentioned the position which the shareholders in each office stood with regard to each other, then proceeded to read the report in detail.

The chief feature in the accounts was an item which was to be disposed of by paying the shareholders in office No. 4 the sum of $1,000 per share, and those of office No. 3 a sum of $200.

A few questions of little import having been made by various shareholders present,

It was proposed by Mr. Rowett, and seconded by Mr. Sassoon that the accounts of office No. 3, as presented to the meeting, be passed; that an immediate payment of $200 per share be made; and that the final distribution take place as soon as deemed practicable by the Secretaries, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Burrows then proposed, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the accounts of No. 4 office be passed, that the call of $1,000 per share be at once refunded, and that the system of distribution recommended in the report be followed as soon as practicable—passed unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings, which were of a formal character, and lasted under the half hour.

Union Insurance Society.

The general meeting of the above society was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office, Queen's-road. Mr. Duncanson, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair, and presented the report of the society for 1865 and 1867. From this there appears an estimated balance to the 5th instant of $438,248.22 in favour of the society, exclusive of £18,150 12s. 1d. capital, invested in the funds at London. From this is to be substracted estimated dependencies for damages incurred by five vessels and all losses, charges, and claims otherwise as ascertained to this date from all the agencies of the society $20,000, leaving a final balance of $418,248.22. In conformity with the 5th and 7th article of the deed, it was proposed to set aside of this sum $225,000 for dividend, and that a dividend of $1,000 per share be declared at once, thus exhausting $150,000, and the remaining $75,000 be set aside for contributing shareholders.

The report was seconded by Mr. Eyrie, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Hellan proposed, seconded by Mr. Bosman, that the new directors be authorized to wind up the office of 1865 and 1867 close the accounts, and distribute the balance of profits according to the deed of settlement, and that the old committee be allowed the sum of $2,500 for their able management of the office from July 1st to December 3rd, 1867, which was accordingly unanimously carried.

There being no further business, the meeting then separated.

Loss of the Steamer "Niphon."

The P. & O. Steamer *Niphon*, has been totally lost off Amoy, under the circumstances described by the Captain in the following report:—

AMOY, 30th Jan. 1868.

W. MACAULAY, Esq., Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co., Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—It is my painful duty to report the loss of the Company's steamship *Niphon* (on a reef off House Hill, distant from here about twenty-five miles in a southerly direction, under the following circumstances:—

On proceeding up the Inner passage (that usually taken by steamers in the N.E. monsoon), on Thursday the 23d inst., at 8.30 P.M., the wind blowing fresh from the North-East with a considerable sea on, I was much surprised to find the ship strike on a reef off or eastward of House Hill. Every endeavour was made to get her off, which unfortunately proved to be of no avail. About five minutes after the ship struck she was found to be rapidly filling with water and taking green seas over her, knocking everything to pieces about the decks, and breaking up the saloon, making it impossible for anything to be got out from thence. At that time two of the boats had already been washed away. Seeing that there was no possibility of saving the ship, I ordered the four remaining boats to be lowered as quickly as possible, to land the passengers and crew, giving them in charge of the 2d, 3d, and 4th officers, with Lieut. Anson, a passenger, who kindly volunteered his services. The life-boat in charge of the 2nd officer was stove and filled with water, the gear having been washed out of her just after she was lowered. Passed the passengers into the other three boats; the cutter did not return, the crew of Malays having deserted her immediately she reached the shore. The gig and jolly boat continued to ply between the ship and the shore, landing as was supposed first passengers and then crew. As the jolly boat was about to shove off on her third trip, a heavy sea washed over the ship, striking the boat and causing her to take in a large quantity of water. The boat having very soon after shipped another sea over her stern, she filled and turned over, when the boiler-maker, William Truscott, and the gunner Charles Parker, with five of the Chinese crew and (as far as can be ascertained) four Chinese passengers, in all eleven persons, were unfortunately drowned. Lieutenant Anson and the 4th officer, who were both in the jolly boat when she filled, having been picked up by the gig in a very exhausted state. When all the passengers and crew were supposed to be out of the ship excepting three Chinese Passengers (who could not be induced to come down out of the main rigging), the Chief Officer, Chinese carpenter, and myself hoping to be able to save the mails and some small valuables, I ordered the gig to remain near the ship, but she soon disappeared, and was unable to fetch the ship again at that time. At low water about 4 A.M. on the 24th as the seas were not breaking so heavily over the ship, with four of the crew (found forward) made a search for the mails amongst the wreck of saloon; succeeded in finding one bag, which was placed on the poop ready to be landed. Shortly after daylight the gig was observed making fruitless attempts to get off to the ship, being continually driven back by the surf. I then requested one of the crew (a good swimmer) to swim ashore with the end of a log line, as a hauling line for larger ropes, wherewith to save the remaining lives. The man reached the shore, but the log line slipped off him; in consequence of this failure spars were prepared with lanyards, as a last resource for saving life. As the tide rose the seas commenced to break very heavily over the ship again. A few more passengers (Chinese) were found forward early in the morning, who were got on the poop with the rest. At high water about the middle of the day, the surf being less, the gig managed to come out, but could not come close to the ship, as the seas were breaking over her very heavily, causing her to be very uneasy with strong indications of her breaking up. I requested all those who could swim to jump over and make for the gig; the chief officer and the remaining fourteen of the crew succeeded in reaching the gig. By persuasion the remaining Chinese passengers were got into the Life-boat (which had remained alongside from the first, stove and full of water), excepting one man, who refused to go in spite of every endeavour to make him, having mounted the mizen riggin (this man afterwards disappeared with the fall the mizen mast). The Chinese Carpenter and myself accompanied the passengers into the water logged life-boat. I was obliged to cast her off immediately, as the working of the ship threatened every instant to break her to pieces alongside, and there was no alternative. Just as the boat left, the ship broke in two; the boat drifted ashore, and with the assistance of the gig in charge of Lieut. Anson, all were landed. When on shore I observed the ship breaking up very rapidly, the cargo washing out of her in large quantities.

You will observe from the above report that it was utterly impossible to save either mails or cargo. Directly we landed, the natives stole nearly all the clothes we had on, and broke up the boats. Shelter and food for all hands were procured at a village about two miles distant from the wreck. On mustering the passengers and crew there were found missing—William Truscott, boilermaker, Charles Parker, gunner, five Chinese crew, and six Chinese passengers, in all thirteen.

One of the stewards having been despatched overland to Amoy for assistance early on the morning of the 24th, returned in the American steamer *Fung Shuey*, which vessel had been despatched to our assistance. Soon after daylight on Saturday the 25th she came to anchor near the wreck, Captain Watson of the *Fung Shuey* and Mr. Paterson one of the Company's Agents at Amoy, landed and, we immediately had a consultation, when it was decided that there was nothing to save of the ship or cargo. The after part of the ship was completely separated from the fore part, and nearly under water; the fore part was on its broadside, the decks being to seaward and apparently everything was washed out of it. Under these circumstances proceeded with the embarkation of passengers and crew to the *Fung Shuey*, which was accomplished during the forenoon after arduous boating through the surf, with Captain Watson and crew's valuable assistance. Whilst this was going on,—the body of William Truscott, boilermaker (which was washed ashore), was interred. The five missing Chinese crew are the butcher, one boat boy, firemen's cook, and two other cooks. On getting on board the *Fung Shuey*, having observed the *Cadiz* five or six miles off to seaward, I requested Captain Watson to endeavour to intercept her, in order that she might convey the news, and also the passengers, to Shanghai. The *Fung Shuey* not having either guns or a code of signals, could not manage to communicate with her, although everything was done that could be to attract her attention. The *Fung Shuey* arrived at Amoy on the evening of the 25th, when arrangements were at once made for housing and provisioning all hands. The officers of the ship behaved in a very praiseworthy manner throughout, and the Chinese carpenter was of great assistance to me in urging the unwilling passengers to get into the boats, having stuck to me till the last. I must also mention the valuable assistance that I received from Lieut. Anson, who behaved in a most praiseworthy manner, and very nearly lost his life in the execution of a dangerous duty.

By order of H.M.'s Consul at this port, a Naval Court will be held as soon as possible, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Niphon*.

Arrangements will be made for conveying the passengers, officers, and crew to Hongkong, by the first opportunity.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PEAKE.

The crew and passengers have been brought down to Hongkong in the *Fung-Shuey*.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.
DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ „
Do. Neap Tides	16 „

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ „
Do. Neap Tides	21½ „

This DOCK is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK *A.*

Built of GRANITE.

Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ *a* 17 „
Do. Neap Tides	13½ *a* 15 „

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK *B.*

Built of GRANITE.

Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 „
Do. Neap Tides	15 „

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c.,—to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK *C.*

Built of GRANITE.

Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 „
Do. Neap Tides	11 „

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK *D.*

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	26.6 „
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 „

DOCK *E.*

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 „
Do. Neap Tides	8 „

D. and *E.* are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

tf 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of vessels of all classes.

Their DOCKS in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORKSHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Works carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Peddar's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong.

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

250 Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

DANE'S ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.
CONDUCTED BY
GOW & Co.

ONE DOCK, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to
JOHN BIACH & Co.,
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

tf Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR,—European Foreman per day		$5.00
Canton	„ „	1.25
Canton Carpenter	„	.75
Foochow	„ „	.45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TILLINGAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Woosung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Mitsen (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager.*
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. T. KRUMMENACHER in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1867.

SANDER & Co.

1m 223 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

DURING the absence of Mr. SHERIFF KURIM from the Colony, Mr. KHAKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHERIFF & Co.

1m 207 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. SUJUNBHOY KURIM, and HORMASJEE DORABJEE BHAROOCHA, in our Firm, ceased on 31st December, 1867.

SHERIFF & Co.

1m 208 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

I HAVE this day established myself in Business as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style or Firm of KHAKEE MAHOMED & Co.

KHAKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA.

1m 209 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.

DEACON & Co.

tf 213 Canton, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN H. LADD from the Colony, Mr. T. CUSHING LADD is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

LADD & Co.

tf 122 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. C. JAMESON, in our firm, ceased on the 30th September last.

The business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARTON, under the name or style of JAMESON & BARTON, as heretofore.

JAMESON & BARTON.

3m 14 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1868.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

tf 1889 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. F. A. DA CRUZ having left China, the authority vested in him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased from the 4th instant.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 130 Macao, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FALCONER, as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased, in the business of a Shipchandler and General Storekeeper, lately carried on by the said JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, at Victoria, Hongkong, ceased on the First day of January last, and that Mr. JAMES WILLIAM PEARCE has purchased the said business, and will in future carry on the same under the style or firm of "FAWCETT AND COMPANY."

Dated the First day of January, 1867.

G. FALCONER,
Administrator of the Estate and Effects of
JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased.
J. W. PEARCE.

tf 1973 Hongkong, 26th August, 1867.

I HAVE this day established myself in Business as a Commission Agent at Kobe (Hiogo), and Osaka.

WALTER MOURILYAN.

1m 228 Kobe, 1st January, 1868.

WE have established a branch at Hiogo Osaca, for the transaction of a General Commission business.

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1868. [6m 88

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

MY Interest in the Firm of Messrs. PASEDAU & Co. having ceased on 31st December last, I have this day established myself at this port, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Firm of KRÜGER & Co.

CASAR KRUGER.

3m 33 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1866. [J11

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between DORINDO DO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARÇAL, JR. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.

ROZARIO & Co.

3m 2690 Foochow, 16th November, 1867.

WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. ROZARIO & Co., as Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the undersigned who have this day established themselves as Printers, under the Firm of ROZARIO, MARÇAL & Co.

DORINDO DO ROZARIO.
ALEXANDRE MARÇAL, JR.

3m 2691 Foochow, 16th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established a Firm at Osaka and Kobe (Hiogo), under the style of BROWNE & Co.

H. ST. J. BROWNE.

Japan, 1st January, 1868. [3m 17

MESSRS. H. P. M. WACHTELS and H. ALPHE. ORTMANS ceased to be Partners in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.

2m 3 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1868.

OUR Power of Attorney to Mr. JAMES GOODRICH having been Cancelled, Mr. CHARLES BELDEW WARNER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

BRADLEY & Co.

tf 2874 Swatow, 4th December, 1867.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON in our firm ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

3m 10 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm ceased yesterday, by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

3m 11 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KERR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.

DODD & Co.

tf 827 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

1m 99 Foochow, 7th January, 1868.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES received on Livery,
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, under careful supervision.

Carriages and Horses for Hire by the job, hour, day, week or month.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Horses always on hand for Sale.

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS, and AUCTIONEERS,
Osaca and Hiogo, Japan.

tf 90 14th January, 1868.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,

Have now some special novelties in
WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
FRILLED SKIRTS,
LAPPETTS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS,
AND
LACE GOODS.

A large selection of
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.

The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of,
GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS,
FOULLARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS,
which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.

The Evening Department is replete with the richest
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS,
GRENADINES,
TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES,
PEPLUM SHAWLS
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE
UNDER-CLOTHING,
CORSETS, CRINOLINES,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.

The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE.

tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

FOR THE RACES.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Have just received a choice Assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ex Mail Steamer,
The leading Fashions in trimmed
BONNETS AND HATS,
From Paris and London.

A Select Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

Every size in
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES,
In their usual well-known makes.

tf 262 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy Navy Boiled Long Flax Crown	CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE COLLIN'S and L. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicale.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT BAGES.
Do. L. ESPAREE DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2898 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Printing and Lithographic PRESS, with all requisites and fittings, COPPER DYE for Programmes, &c., &c.

Very complete and useful, and will be sold cheap.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 135 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

AT the *West Point* FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60 by ⅛ and ¼.
STEAM and VACUUM GUAGES.
GUAGE GLASSES, all sizes.
SALINOMETERS.
BAR and ANGLE IRON of sizes.
LOWMOOR and THORNYCROFT BOILER IRON PLATES.
Also,
1 Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, suitable for Dock purposes.

ILLINGWORTH & Co.

tf 2559 Hongkong, 6th November, 1867.

HOSTETTER, SMITH AND DEAN.
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE STUFFS,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
Pacific Depot for
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.

3m 100 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

150 Cases Martinez' AROMATIC BITTERS, superior quality.
100 Cases SHERRY.
100 Cases PORT.

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 86 Hongkong, 14th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 87 Hongkong, 14th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1408 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FINE Copenhague BUTTER, in Tins of 28 lbs. nett, and by the pound.
Prime Dutch HERRINGS, in Tins of 2 dozen.
ANCHOVIES. At

FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.

tf 194 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

AT THE BAZAAR EUROPEAN.

A. ULLMAN begs to invite his Friends and the Public to inspect his new Stock of Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods, &c., arrived by last mail, which will be disposed of at very moderate prices, viz:—

Cotton, Linen and Woollen Shirts.
Ready-made Clothing.
Felt Hats (assorted Shapes and Colors.)
Table Covers.
Towelling.
Men's Socks.
Rugs.
Umbrellas.
French and English Boots.
Perfumery.
Opera Glasses.
Watches (Gold and Silver.)
Gold Chains.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, and several other Articles too numerous to mention.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES,
Ex *Gresham, Charlotte*, and to arrive ex *The Tweed.*
FOR SALE.

FINE BLOOM MUSCATELS, in 7 lbs. Boxes.
Fine MUSCATELS and ALMONDS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.
Fine ZANTE CURRANTS, in 2, 4 and 7 lbs. Packages.
Fine PUDDING RAISINS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.
MINCE MEAT, CANDIED PEEL, PLUM PUDDINGS.
Preserved OX TONGUES, in Tin, Spiced or Pickled.
JAMS, JELLIES, Potted MEATS, GAME, &c., &c.
HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, SAUCES, CAPERS, PICKLES, PIE FRUITS, TART FRUITS, MUSHROOMS, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, Oxford and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Fine Crystallized Lump and Crushed SUGAR.
And in assortment of other GOODS.

LIQUORS.

Very Superior CHAMPAGNE of the finest quality.
Fine Crusty Old PORT, very superior.
Fine Pale SHERRY, Old HENNESSY Pale BRANDY, Old Tom GIN, Prime Scotch WHISKEY, Old Jamaica RUM, Orange and Aromatic BITTERS.
Very Superior Dinner and Breakfast CLARET.
BASS'S and ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S and BARCLAY'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

The whole of the above for sale, at the most reasonable terms. Apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 2912 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals, direct from France.

250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.
200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NUILLY PRAT.
50 Cases ABSYNTH, NUILLY PRAT.
25 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.
50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.
An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
French CHOCOLATE, Plain.
Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.
GELATINE, in Packages to suit.
Finest Mexican VANILA BEANS, in Tins.
ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATEES TRUFEES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.
Also,
ROUSSILLION WINE, in Cask.
BANDOL WINE, in Cask.
NARBONNE WINE in Cask.
CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGEAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.
Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR
At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark *NSBD.*
50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Southern Cross* and other late arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS'S ALE, in Draught.
BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.
SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals.

PRIME California CHEESE.
Prime Gruyere do.
Prime California BUTTER.
100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.

LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.
ALMONDS, in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.
ELEME FIGS, in Tins.
PRUNES, in Bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSE BREASTS.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *The Tweed, Albert Victor* and Late Arrivals.

RUBBER and CANVAS LEADING HOSE.
TUCK'S RUBBER PACKING,
ENGINE BELTING, RIGGING SCREWS,
POLICE IRONS, ASSORTED FILES,
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS,
FORGES and VICES.
T. and D. Henry's 1st quality
CANVAS and PARCELLING.
BEST MERCHANT NAVY CANVAS,
REPAIRING CANVAS.
HEMP PACKING, WICKING,
HEMP and COTTON TWINE,
YORK HAMS, CHEDDAR CHEESE,
CORN MEAL, HOMINY.
Also, a fine Invoice of
TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

THOS. HUNT & Co,

1m 167 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, from 16 to 28 oz., with NAILS.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 179 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT
AND
TREE SEEDS.
Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c.,
No. 317, WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.

3m 102 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

LEATHER AND SADDLES.

OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Market,
For Sale in quantities to suit, by
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
San Francisco,
California.

3m 101 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

SAUERKRAUT, French BEANS, Red CABBAGE, AND Dutch VEGETABLES,	In small Kegs.

And now landing ex *San Lorenso*,
Manila COFFEE, New Crop.
Do. CORDAGE.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 3024 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

COAL AT NINGPO.

STEAMERS can be supplied with COAL under Shanghai prices. A supply always on hand.

DAVIDSON & Co.

tf 80 Ningpo, 6th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED, PER "*ALBERT VICTOR,*"
(Direct from London).

DESSERT CLARET in cases one dozen each

CHATEAU MARGAUX,	$15.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	$15.
CHATEAU D'YSSAN,	$ 9.
Also,	
Breakfast CLARET,	$ 4.

G. DUBOST & Co.

1m 215 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

For Sale.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce that they are SELLING OFF their stock of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—

Black Cloth Dress FROCK and WALKING COATS.
Melton and Angola WALKING, SHOOTING and SAC COATS.
Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.
Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Black Dress TROUSERS.
Fancy Buckskin, Angola, and Tweed TROUSERS.
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.
White and Colored LINEN TROUSERS.
Black Dress VESTS.
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.
White MARCELLA and LINEN VESTS.
Colored LINEN VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising:—
Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS.
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, and FLANNELS,
Of this Season's Patterns.

Also a New Assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS, of—
LONG CLOTH, with LINEN FRONTS, &c.
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
Crimean SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambswool, and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.
Ladies' COTTON HOSE.

Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.
COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Cholera BELTS, and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the Newest Shapes.
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS,
And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.

tf 245 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX "COREA" AND FRENCH MAIL.

A LARGE and carefully-selected assortment of the Newest Designs in Fancy Silks for DRESSES.
Black and Fancy-coloured DRESS SILKS and MOIRE ANTIQUE.
Plain POPLINS in large variety.
A large assortment of the Newest and Choicest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH MANTLES.
MERINOS, Black and all Fancy Colours.
LLAMAS in all Colours.
A Choice Stock of Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, suitable for the approaching Season.
Linen POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Coloured.
Woollen and Cotton SOCKS.
French BOOTS.
All the Newest Shapes in FELT HATS (CHRISTY'S).
Gentlemen's SHIRTS.
FURNITURE DAMASKS.
Rich LACE CURTAINS, Family SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS, Printed CALICO, &c., &c.
A large assortment of CRINOLINES.
MADAPALUM for Shirts.
PERFUMERY from the best French and English Manufacturers.
GOLDEN OIL, MEDOLINE OIL, MARROW OIL, BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, EAU DE COLOGNE, MOEL DE BŒUF, EAU DE BOTOT, and Dr. PIERRE'S DENTIFRICE.
Fancy PETTICOATS, White and Fancy FLANNEL, White CRICKETING FLANNEL.
PARLOUR GAMES.
STICKS, TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS.
A large and well-selected lot of Printed WALL-PAPER and BORDERS.
BED, SOFA, and CHAIR SPRINGS.

ALEX. BOYER.
Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets.

tf 2284 Hongkong, 5th October, 1867.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Ex Charlotte.
TOYS! TOYS!

A. BOYER has just received a large assortment of the NEWEST TOYS and GAMES for CHILDREN, and numerous other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also a large lot of good BLANKETS.

tf 2837 Hongkong, 5th December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER *TIGRE.*

A. BOYER has received a choice assortment of LADIES' BONNETS, latest fashion. White Satin BOOTS and SHOES. Best White and Colored KID GLOVES, "Jouvins."

tf 2838 Hongkong, 5th December, 1867.

FOR SALE,

30 Cases CAVITE CIGARS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 106 Hongkong, 16th January, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY	in 1 doz. cases.	
„ SHERRY	„ 3	„
„ PORT	„ 2	„
„ CLARET	„ 1	„

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

BIELFELD & ZACHARIAE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Queen's Road, No. 86,
Opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Gate.

tf 2222 Hongkong, 27th September, 1867.

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.
Stuffing Box and Plain Plug, FLANGE COCKS.
STEAM WHISTLES, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES.
Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSETS.
IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, Assorted Sizes.
Brass Castings, Executed on Moderate Terms.

House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.

tf 216 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

ONE COPY of each of the following WORKS may be had by applying at the *Daily Press* Office:—

Epitome of Allison's History of England	$3.00
Crawford's Descriptive Beauty of Indian Islands	6.00
Index Geographica	7.50
Palgrave's Arabia, 2 vols.	9.00
Commercial Products of Vegetable Kingdom	7.50

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Ratafia, &c., BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
CAVIARE.
MINCEMEAT.
Choice new FIGS, and Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS. Carlsbad WAFERS.
Nougat D'ABRICOTS.
Assorted Dessert FRUITS.
GROUSE in Gravy. Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled ORTOLANS.
Potted Severn SALMON.
Russia Ox, and Reindeer's TONGUES, in Jelly.
Christmas TREE and Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES, New Operatic Transparent VIEWS,
Meridian CALENDARS, NOVEL DICE, and ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE,
Courier BAGS, Writing CASES, Bronze FIGURES.
Meerschaum PIPES and Cigar CASES.

tf 2866 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Small Assortment of best quality LEFAUCHEUX'S Breach-loading FOWLING-PIECES, in Cases, with Ammunition complete.
LEFAUCHEUX'S REVOLVERS and SALOON RIFLES, with Cartridges.
LEFAUCHEUX'S SWISS RIFLES, for Target Shooting.

C. HOCHSTETTER.

tf 2396 Hongkong, 17th October, 1867.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

tf 2753 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Just Arrived, and For Sale.

A FEW Complete Sets of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, with instructions, apply to

FLOYD & Co.,
Photographers.

1m 116 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

MISS ROSE has received by last English Mail a Choice and well selected Assortment of:—

Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.
Velvet, Silk, and Sealskin MANTLES.
Moire Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.

WELLINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).

tf 185 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

J. FRISBY.

BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS, (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.

The above are of the best quality that can be procured.

SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue,*
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.

tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his Services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and-a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.

Office over Mrs. BONNETT'S Store, Up-stairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street.*

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

tf 2658 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

WILH. LANGE,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Shelley Street, No. 14, next door to the CLUB LUSITANO.

Letters please address care of Messrs. BIELFELD and ZACKARIAE, 88, *Queen's Road.*

tf 3032 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.

Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.

tf 1375 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

"STAG" HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
PROPRIETOR.

ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood.*
BASS' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
BASS' BEER in Kilderkins.
BASS' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Importer,
"Stag" Hotel Stores.

tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

MR. JOHN THOMSON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

BEGS to intimate that he will visit Hongkong by the next French Mail.

tf 227 Saigon, 26th January, 1868.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.

tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
PATERSON & HANDLEY.
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND
Acheong's Yard, Praya West.

tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.

tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

THE Steamers *Prince Albert* and *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* are WITHDRAWN from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.

tf 2635 Hongkong, 16th November, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE,
IN
POCKET FORM.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation. Price $2.50.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

Apply to Mr. BELL, *Daily Press Office.*

Hongkong, 19th May, 1866.

THE advertiser, WONG-SZE-PING, a native of Canton, who has been more than twenty years school-master in this Colony, and who has some knowledge of the English, is now desirous of giving Chinese lessons to Foreigners wishing to learn the language. Address W.S.P., *Daily Press* Office.

4w 137 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2030 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Post-Office Notifications.

A Mail will close.

For Yokohama.—Per *Le Monge*, To-day, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

* For Bangkok.—Per *Joy*, To-day, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For San Francisco.—Per *James Guthrie*, To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Yesso.* To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Swatow and Foochow.—Per *Fusiyama* To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*CHINA.*"

The Contract Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 7 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 11th Instant; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on the 11th Instant, until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 12th Instant, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 12th Instant.

Further, Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Marseilles* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the Window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 11th Instant, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 12th Instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.

Postage-stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of *Late Fees*, when the stamps or stamps representing the *Late Fee* should be placed on the lower left hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant which will come into operation on the 1st January next, the postage, (British and Foreign combined) upon Letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Officers in the Army *serving in the Colonies*, or sent by Officers in the Army *serving in the Colonies* to the United Kingdom, will be reduced to six Pence, and therefore that on and after the date named, upon all Letters of this description addressed to the United Kingdom which may be posted at this Office the reduced rate of six Pence per ½ oz. will be levied, increasing for heavier Letters according to the usual scale: provided that the following conditions be complied with, viz.: that the signature of the Officer sending the Letter be superscribed thereon, together with the signature of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Corps or Detachment in which such Officer is serving, or the signature of the head of the Department to which such Officer belongs.

All Letters which may be forwarded under the regulations of this Warrant will be subject, in addition, to the payment of any foreign postage which may be chargeable thereon.

Officers' Letters, therefore, which may be sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom viâ Marseilles will be subject, in addition, to the French transit rate of 4*d.* per ½ oz., for example: the rate of postage will be

FOR A LETTER.

Viâ Southampton.

Under ½ oz.	*Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.*	*Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.*	*Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.*	*For every additional ½ oz.*
12 cents.	24 cents.	36 cents.	48 cents.	12 cents.

Viâ Marseilles.

Under ½ oz.	*Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.*	*Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.*	*Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.*	*For every additional ½ oz.*
20 cents.	40 cents.	60 cents.	80 cents.	20 cents.

Letters which may be posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be liable to the deficient postage, together with a further rate of six Pence.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES,
AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "*CHINA,*" Captain STEWARD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1868, at 7 A.M.

Cargo, will be received on board until noon on the 11th; Specie, until 4 P.M. on the 11th, and Parcels until noon on the 11th instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868. [236

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, as follows:—

China, ...	Capt. SMITH, on or about	February 24.
Colorado,	„ „	March 16.
Great Republic,	„ DOANE, „	April 15.

Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting with above-named steamers at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both viâ New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co.; and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Cunard, Inman, National General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.

For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

G. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

Printed and Published for the proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham-street, Hongkong.